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May-June 1958
Vol. 29 No. 8



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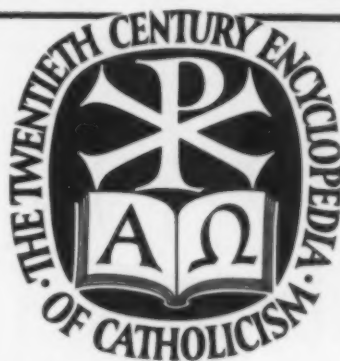
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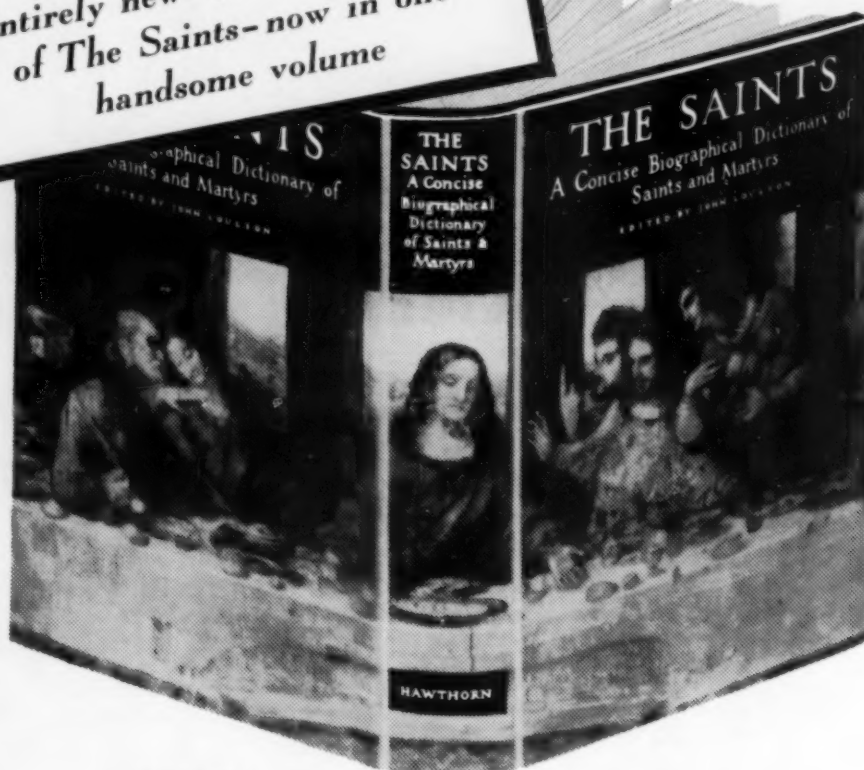
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MAY-JUNE, 1958

Number 8

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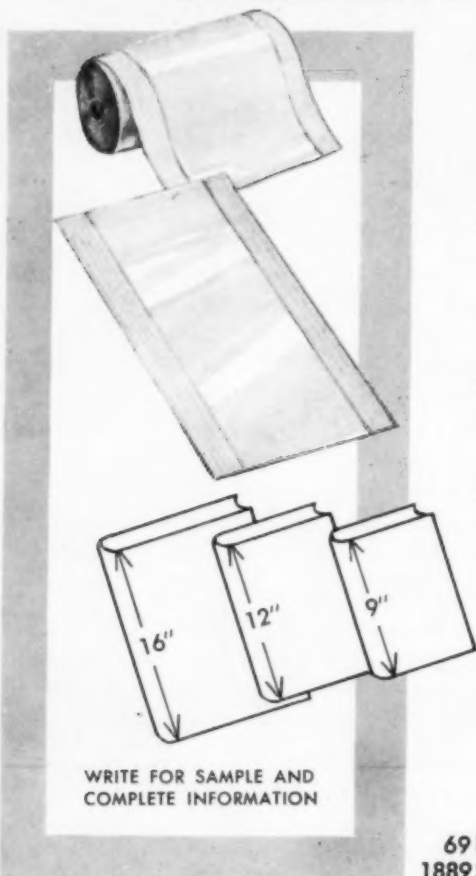


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Conference Theme

Dear Editor:

As you know, the National Book Committee is concerned with fostering the wiser and wider use of books. We are keenly interested in improvement of the reading habits of the American people. Therefore, we were pleased to learn months ago of the Catholic Library Association's decision to adopt the theme "Forming Lifetime Reading Habits" for your 1958 conference. I have just seen a copy of the conference program and read an April 17th letter from your President, Sister M. Eone, to our Executive Secretary, Margaret Dudley. I have also heard about the conference from other sources. I want to congratulate you and your colleagues on the intensive treatment given at Buffalo to this important theme. Such thoughtful attention to the subject by experienced librarians and teachers is bound to have positive results.

WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR
National Book Committee
24 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Editor:

Congratulations! The Buffalo Conference was a tremendous success. It seemed to me that there was a friendlier spirit than usual among the delegates, but perhaps it was just being in my native town that made me feel that way. Thank you for devoting the April issue of CLW to school libraries. God grant that many administrators will read it and profit by it. I also like the idea of having dues terminate at one particular time in the year. God bless the fine work you are doing.

SISTER M. NAOMI, S.C.
Sisters of Charity
Seton Hill, Greensburg, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Effective July 1, 1958 all memberships in the Catholic Library Association and subscriptions to the Catholic Library World will be for the fiscal year (July 1-June 30) only. All individuals and institutions whose memberships and/or subscription expires December 31, 1958 will be asked to extend their membership for one-half a year (new expiration date: June 30, 1959) or for one and one-half years (new expiration date: June 30, 1960).

School Library Issue

Dear Editor:

A word to you to say what a fine convention we had. It was very good. Commendation, too, for the better and better CLW! The April issue is excellent. You might be interested in Mrs. De Angelo's comment, "That is an excellent magazine" she said, examining the April CLW I was carrying around. My best wishes to you and my deep appreciation for a well done job and continuing fine service.

SISTER JANE MARIE, C.D.P.

Chairman, High School Section CLA

Pleased

Dear Editor:

I have just gone through the January Catholic Library World, page by page. My congratulations to you for editing such an excellent periodical. I was happy to see the papers by Father Bouwhuis and Miss Glenn. May we all read and profit by what they have given us.

SISTER CATHARINE IGNATIUS, Librarian
Nazareth College and Academy
Nazareth, Ky.

Pictures

Dear Editor:

Monks stay in monasteries. Maybe I cannot recognize the habit but the cover man (CLW Feb.-1958) seems to be a Capuchin Friar. But it is a better picture than the one of the Sisters on page 266. Everyone of them was told to stand here or there! All are posing. It is difficult to get good pictures that are not posed. The secular library journals seem to feel that the drink in the hand makes a picture informal by that very fact! Keep up the good work. This note is only to indicate that the pictures are also looked at and appreciated.

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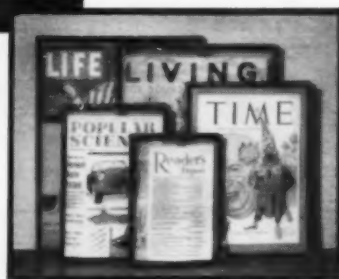
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From the Editor's Desk

The end of the school year brings with it the inevitable "chore" of preparing the annual report. Many librarians approach this task with little enthusiasm. They are not convinced that the time and effort devoted to the writing of the annual report is justified by the use made of the report by the school administration.

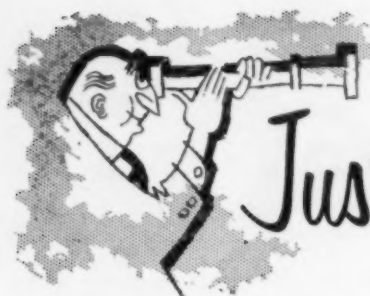
Ideally a report relates the year's activity, accomplishments and problems and ends with specific recommendations for the improvement of services, staff and collections. Unfortunately school administrators are little moved by the average annual report. The inability of many librarians to write a concise, interesting and convincing report is certainly a major factor in the ineffectiveness of the report. However, the annual report can well serve as an important document to the library staff and the faculty if the aspects of it dealing with library use and the growth of the collection, are fully and carefully developed.

Many types of statistics are collected, but those dealing with library use and titles added are the most important. Library use statistics are of value only if their collection does not impose an undue burden on the staff that is charged with the responsibility of collecting them; and if the information obtained from them is analyzed and made available. For example, faculty members should be informed of the use made of the many, many books they place on reserve for required and collateral reading. Perhaps their courses are too textbook oriented and as a result make it unnecessary for the students to read the books placed on reserve. Library use statistics can supply the answers to the questions of who is reading and what they are reading. Are the bright students reading more than the average students? Is the reading of science increasing? Do seniors read more than juniors? Is there any correlation between reading and ability in specific courses? We all have stock answers to these questions but do we have any figures to substantiate our views in our school?

During the course of a year many titles are added to a library's collection. These new titles are brought to the attention of the students and faculty in a variety of ways—displays, new book shelves, monthly lists of titles added, etc. Is the library staff and the faculty aware, however, of just how the library's total collection was affected by the titles added during the year? Certainly current titles in the major subject areas were added but how much was accomplished in the overall effort of building and balancing of the collection, especially in the fields that are emphasized in the school's teaching program. All of these questions can and should be answered yearly if adequate statistics on titles and volumes added are collected and studied. The results of this study must be made available to all of the faculty if the next year's book budget is to be more intelligently spent.

It is clear that the annual report can be an important document if it is prepared with care and if the information gathered to write the report is fully and carefully sifted and evaluated.

The Annual Report



Just Browsing



● The **Thomas More Association Medal** for the most distinguished contribution to Catholic publishing in 1957 was awarded to **Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, Inc.** for **Vision Books**, a biography series for children.

The citation accompanying the medal, which was awarded May 4, in Chicago said: Vision Books, by their general level of excellence, must be credited with opening new vistas to Catholic youth. Through the lives of saints and heroes, thousands of Catholic children have been happily introduced to the profundity of their Catholic heritage. The combination of bold and original planning and talented authors, of reasonable prices and high standards of format and typography have produced books that are worthy of the success and acclaim they have achieved.

Farrar, Straus & Cudahy launched Vision Books in 1955. By 1957 the series had firmly established itself with twenty-eight titles in print. Vision Books are written for the 9-15 age group and are priced at \$1.95.

Previous winners of the Thomas More Association Medal, established in 1954, have been Doubleday & Co. for Image Books; Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. for The Cypress's Believe in God; and last year, P. J. Kenedy & Sons received the award for Butler's Lives of the Saints.

● In these days of rising prices it is always news to announce a price reduction. Effective July 1, 1958, The Catholic University of American Press will reduce the price of its **Monthly Card Service on Doctoral Dissertations** from \$11.00 to \$10.00 per year. **The Monthly Card Service of Foreign Catholic Titles** (those received under the Farmington Plan) will be reduced from \$30.00 to \$25.00 per year.

Approximately twenty cards a month are issued in the doctoral series. Between fifty and sixty cards a month are issued on foreign Catholic titles. For the last full year of operation 641 cards were printed for the foreign Catholic titles and 191 cards appeared for the doctoral dissertation series. Both card services are prepared by the Catholic University of American Library and distributed by The Catholic University of America Press.

● A major contribution to the library of The Catholic University of America has been received from the **National Catholic Welfare Conference**. A total of 10,670 feet of film, requiring 112 reels, **the microfilmed Catholic news of the world**, as reported by the N.C.W.C. News Service from the time of its establishment in 1920 through 1956 is on deposit in the University library, safeguarded against loss or destruction.

The filming project, supervised by Joseph Popecki, assistant to the Director of Libraries of Catholic University represents two years of work. The years output of N.C.W.C. News Service succeeding 1956 also will be filmed.

Catholic University has pioneered in preserving on microfilm a record of the American Catholic Press and making it available to historians and students. The University's

collection of microfilm includes complete files of many leading Catholic newspapers, periodicals and historical publications, and a complete file of the New York Times from the beginning in 1850.

The two longest files in the film collection, according to Eugene P. Willging, the University's Director of Libraries, are the Boston "Pilot," dating back to 1829 and the Cincinnati "Catholic Telegraph Register," beginning in 1831. In addition, Mr. Willging reports that the library has extensive full and partial holdings of foreign newspapers and news magazines, such as a complete file of the "Osservatore Romano," from 1859; the "Documentation Catholique" of Paris the early files of the London "Tablet," and many of the Vatican City's "Annuario Pontificios," beginning with the year 1716. A notable accomplishment was the microfilming of the annual U. S. "Official Catholic Directory" and its predecessors from 1817 through 1899.

The present contribution brings to 3,300 the reels of microfilm available in the University library. The library staff has either produced or instigated the production of the entire collection.

- St. Meinard Archabbey is offering three unusual recordings to the public: **Hymns in Honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Traditional:** compositions of Vincent Wagner, O.S.B., and Thomas Schaefer, O.S.B., sung in the Archabbey for more than 50 years, and **A Carol at Christmas:** A selection of carols sung by the Seminary Octette. These recordings are priced at \$3.50 each. Discounts are available for quantity orders. For further information write to: Rev. Lucien Duesing, O.S.B., St. Meinard Archabbey, St. Meinard, Indiana.

The **1958 Newbery-Caldecott Bookmarks**, with reproductions of the medals and lists of the winners for 1958 and all previous years, are now available. The bookmarks, nine and one half inches by two and one half inches, are imprinted in dark blue on ivory or scarlet stiff-coated paper. One color or a combination may be selected. Prices are as follows: 100 for \$1.00, 500 for \$4.50, 1,000 for \$8.00. Send requests to: The Children's Book Council, Inc., 50 West 53rd Street, New York 19. (Do not send stamps.)

- The Special Libraries Association Translation Center, located at the John Crerar Library in Chicago, has announced that it can now furnish, on a subscription basis, printed catalog cards for current scientific and technical material which has been translated into English from all languages.

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BY ALPHONSE F. TREZZA

Executive Secretary, CLA

Editor, *Catholic Library World*

A brief summary of the meetings and activities held during the Catholic Library Association's 34th annual convention April 7-11, 1958. A proceedings of the conference containing complete texts of all speeches and discussions, as well as full information on all business meetings, will be published August 15, 1958. Price \$2.75.

Over 600 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada attended the 34th annual Conference of the Catholic Library Association in the Hotel Statler-Hilton in Buffalo, New York April 7 to 11, 1958. The Conference theme "Forming Lifetime Reading Habits" was reflected in almost every General and Section meeting.

Pre-Conference Meeting

The Elementary School Libraries Section's pre-conference session under the careful planning and capable leadership of Sister M. Antonine, O.S.B. Librarian, College of St. Scholastica, Duluth, Minnesota, proved to be a most stimulating and delightful experience. The morning panel was led by Sister M. Camillus, R.S.M. Librarian, Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, whose enthusiasm inspired everyone present. The panelists stated that the nursery rhyme, fairy tale, myth and epic are foundations of children's literature. The epic should be introduced in the sixth grade where boys and girls are extremely active and hero worshippers; the myth may be fitted into each grade.

Miss Anne Thaxter Eaton, author and teacher of children's literature at St. John's University Department of Library Science in Jamaica, New York, was the speaker at the pre-conference luncheon. "Wonder makes the world new everyday; imaginative literature keeps alive the power to wonder," stated Miss Eaton. "Freedom of the spirit belongs to children and to poets to make as much of the miraculous as they choose."

Children in their own minds know that the fairy tales are not real, but they love the magic wonder of them. Miss Eaton urged "a sensitiveness to the unseen and to the magic" in the world.

Under the experienced moderatorship of the Rev. Andrew Bouwhuis, S.J., the afternoon panel laid heavy stress on the fact that each home is the fertile ground for the growth of reading habits.

Sister Agnes Clare, S.S.J. glowed with enthusiasm over parents who didn't have degrees, but who were well-read and who actually bought books.

"Struggles with the mechanics of reading have left many boys" said Brother Matthew, C.F.X., with an emotional set against books. "A boy's taste for books must be cultivated with his growing needs. Parents and teachers must help youth 'to read Catholic so that they think Catholic and act Catholic.'"

Miss Margaret Skiff remarked that requests of school children for books, even requests such as "a book on bombs" or "a book with a green cover" should be heeded.

The development of reading habits in the pre-school child formed the material for Mrs. F. Paolini's paper. As a mother of four pre-school agers, she stressed the great role of parents in leading the child to a reading acquaintance with God.

Solemn Pontifical Mass

The Convention formally opened on Tuesday morning, April 8th, in St. Joseph's Old Cathe-



Pre-Conference Luncheon—left to right: Reverend Andrew L. Bowhuis, S.J., St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey; Sister M. Eone, O.S.F., St. Teresa's College, Winona, Minnesota; President of C.L.A.; and Thaxter Eaton, Author, and Speaker at the Pre-Conference luncheon; Sister M. Antoine, O.S.B., College of St. Scholastica, Duluth, Minnesota, Chairman, Elementary Section; Sister M. Camillus, R.S.M., Mt. Mercy College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Brother Matthew, C.F.X., Leonard Hall Naval Academy, Leonardtown, Maryland.

dral. It was an impressive sight to see so many persons, religious and lay, dedicated as they are to the Apostolate of the Library, assembled in an edifice which is both a monument of architectural beauty and an historic landmark. The Most Reverend Bishop Burke celebrated the Pontifical Mass and welcomed the delegates to Buffalo. He assured them of a special memento in the Mass. He pointed out some of the errors of the present day and urged his hearers to fight them with all the "tools of their trade." "Good books, and good reading," said the Bishop, "are powerful means to combat evil, to instruct the ignorant and to open up paths to intelligent and holy living."

The Bishop was assisted at Mass by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis A. Growney of St. Williams Church, Winchester, as arch-priest, Rev. Anselm Hardy, O.F.M. of St. Bonaventure University, New York, was deacon and the Rev. John R. Whitley, C.S.B. of St. John Fisher College, Rochester, was sub-deacon. The chaplains to the Bishop were Rev. Andrew L. Bouwhuis, S.J. of St. Peters College, Jersey City, and Rev. John L. Leddy, O.M.I. of Bishop Fallon High School, Buffalo. A group of seminarians assisted in the sanctuary and the Diocesan Seminary Choir,

under the direction of Rev. Henry Kawalec, sang the Mass. The beautifully rendered Alleluias of the Easter Mass lifted all hearts to a joyful participation of the Holy Sacrifice.

In his inspiring address to the delegates, the Rev. Nelson Logal, Editor of the *Victorian Magazine* exhorted Catholic librarians to light the fire of true intellectualism, true seeking for knowledge. He lamented the fact that the idea is suspect, the intellect is ridiculed. "Images," he said, "have replaced ideals." "Our culture is experiencing a wave of retrogression; the printed page gives way before the picture page."

Opening General Session

In her remarks of welcome at the general session, Sister M. Eone, President of Catholic Library Association paid tribute to the memory of Western New York Catholic Librarians Conference's past President, the late William T. O'Rourke, who before his sudden death in August had sent her a letter of welcome to Buffalo.

The present chairman of the WNYCLC and chairman of Local Arrangements for the convention, Sister M. Berenice welcomed the dele-

gates.

Sister M. Camillus, R.S.M., speaking on Forming Lifetime Reading Habits compared the role of the Librarian to the sower of the seed, the book as the seed and the mind of the child as the fertile soil.

Speaking as a lifetime reader and as the mother of five sons, Mary Perkins Ryan told some 400 delegates at the general opening session that fiction answers the hunger of the whole human person for life.

"Facts only give more data to be fitted together; abstract formulations only answer one respect of our hunger for truth. It is fiction, especially poetic fiction, that answers the needs of the whole human being for contact with reality."

Admitting that fiction can be a drug as well as a food, Mrs. Ryan, nevertheless emphasized the positive aspects of fiction as a channel of mystery. A major regret of this author of apostolic books is that the emphasis in children's reading is on the commonplace rather than on the "properly imaginative, the heroic, the truly spiritual."

A real need in high school and college is guidance in the choice of fiction in relation to life. Children "need to be trained to judge rightly for themselves—not only in reference to the sixth and ninth commandments, but in relation to the whole effect of a story, novel, comic-strip, TV program on their minds, emotions and wills, and their whole personalities."

Thus with a true appreciation of fiction the young reader is ready for God's great work of fiction, the inspired Word of the Bible which is itself reality.

The Rev. Andrew L. Bouwhuis, S.J. Director of Libraries at St. Peter's Jersey City, and formerly a vital part of the Western New York Catholic Librarians Conference was honored at the General Session, when President Sister M. Eone, presented him with a life membership in the Catholic Library Association for distinguished and unselfish leadership in Catholic Letters and librarianship.

The Rev. James J. Kortendick, S.S., presented nine Latin American students studying in the Department of Library Science at Catholic University under a program sponsored by the Catholic University of America and the United States Information Agency.

President's Reception

Over 450 delegates exchanged greetings and renewed acquaintances in the spacious, beautiful and well-appointed Terrace Room of the Statler-Hilton Hotel. This dignified setting permitted a geniality, friendliness and warmth, all of which made an ideal atmosphere in which the delegates could honor their President.

Sister Mary Eone, O.S.F., was assisted in the receiving line by Brother Arthur Goerdts, President elect; Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Secretary; members of the Executive Council; Mrs. Mary Perkins Ryan, speaker at the General Ses-



Conference Luncheon—left to right: Joseph B. Rounds, Director, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library; Sister Mary Berenice, R.S.M., Chairman, local arrangements committee; Dr. Mae O'Brien, State University of New York College for Teachers; Harold S. Hacker, Director, Rochester and Monroe County Public Library; Mrs. Eugenia R. Truesdell, State University of New York College for Teachers Library, and Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Secretary, C.L.A.

sion; Sister Mary Berenice, R.S.M., Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee; and Rev. Andrew L. Bouwhuis, S.J.

Conference Luncheon

"We are honored" said the Honorable Frank Sedita, "That you selected our city for our meeting." With these words the Mayor of Buffalo extended a key of the city to Sister M. Eone, O.S.F., President of the Catholic Library Association, at the Conference Luncheon, Wednesday.

Particularly interested in the Conference theme, "Forming Lifetime Reading Habits," the Mayor (a former judge) asserted that while in the problem of salacious literature, we can prosecute overt violations, prosecutions are negative. Our only resource is to make salacious literature unsaleable by making good reading desirable and available."

The Luncheon speaker was Rev. Daniel Berigan, S.J., of Le Moyne College, Syracuse, winner of the 1957 Lamont Poetry Award, and author of "Time Without Number," (Macmillan). The subject of his talk was a consideration of "catholicity as an indelible mark of the catholic intelligence in its continuing task of possessing and humanizing the visible world."

With the advent of Christianity, Father stated, "Eternal Wisdom has removed the no-trespassing signs from the pursuit of truth. The Catholic intelligence of the New Testament has expanded the working area of the old.

Man had come of age in the opening of Christ. With His coming came the call to possess, to humanize, to unite. Then was the word universal coined and applied. "The first thing transformed by Christianity was the intellectual glance of the believer upon his world."

The principle of Catholicity must be brought to bear upon the undermining principle of secularism. In order that the Church may deserve the name of a creative body, it is not enough for her to produce leaders and those who live good lives. She must produce those who are so attuned to the Will of God, that, if they were told the world would end in two hours, Catholic playwrights, researchers, scientists and intellectuals would proceed undisturbed with their appointed tasks.

Exhibitors Reception

What is fast becoming a tradition at our



Exhibitor's Reception—left to right: Ruth W. Tarbox of World Book Encyclopedia; Theodore Waller of Grolier Society, and Rev. James P. Kortendick of Catholic University of America.

annual Conferences, the Exhibitors reception, again proved to be a session of joviality and conviviality. The reception was held in the Exhibit Hall and an overflow crowd of more than 400 delegates attended. Sister M. Eone, O.S.F., President of Catholic Library Association officially opened the reception expressing the Association's appreciation to the Exhibitors for joining us in making our Buffalo Conference such an outstanding success. This year more firms were represented than ever before and the exhibits reflected the time, effort and expense of the participants who offered the delegates the best in books, supplies, library furniture, binding, equipment and services. (a full list of Exhibitors will appear in the *Proceedings 34th Annual Conference, CLA*. Publication Date, August 15, 1958. \$2.75)

Mass and Breakfast

The Mass for the deceased members of CLA was held at St. Joseph's Old Cathedral. Rev. A. Homer Mattlin, S.J., immediate past President was the Celebrant.

The Library Schools Breakfast was held after the Mass. 130 delegates attended, representing ten library schools.

Tours

At approximately 12:30 p.m. five busloads of CLA conventioners left the Statler Hilton for the Niagara Falls tour; Cave of the Winds, Goat Island, and Devil's Hill were some of the wonders of the Falls included in the itinerary. The scenic river route gave the travelers a view both from the American and the Canadian sides of



Exhibitor's Reception—left to right: Rev. Edmund E. Desrochers, S.J., librarian, Maison, Bellarmin, Montreal, Canada; Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Secretary, C.L.A., and Brother Arthur Goerd, S.M., St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas.

the Niagara. The Library of Niagara University was one of the places visited. Dinner at the Sheraton Brock, overlooking the Falls, climaxed a full and satisfying day.

A smaller group took off at 1:30 p.m. to go to Lackawanna by way of East and South Buffalo. Enroute they visited St. Teresa's elementary school library, Bishop Colton Girls' diocesan high school library, Bishop Timon boys' diocesan high school library, the library at Mercy Hospital School of Nursing, the new library at Mt. Mercy Academy.

Destination for this tour was Our Lady of Victory Basilica, built by the late and beloved "Father Baker." Benediction at the Basilica concluded the tour. Buffalo's new skyway bridge was the route back to the hotel.

CONVENTION STATISTICS

Registration	607
Priests	82
Brothers	73
Sisters	270
Lay People	139
Exhibitors	43
Conference Luncheon	400
Pre-Conference Session	140
Pre-Conference Luncheon	125
Tours—	
Niagara Falls	180
Our Lady of Victory Basilica	21
Library Schools Breakfast	130
Number of States Represented	29

Number of Foreign Countries	
Represented	10
(Chile, Uruguay, Honduras, Canada, Ireland, Mexico, Haiti, Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador)	

States with most representatives:	
New York	182
Pennsylvania	42

SECTION MEETINGS

High School Libraries

Mrs. Rachael De Angelo, Coordinator of the Library Education program in Queens College, Flushing, New York, spoke at the High School Libraries Section meeting on the topic, "Reading—Future Tense."

"To develop readers," she said emphatically, "three things are necessary in the high schools:

1. Make books available and easily accessible.
2. Furnish a relaxed, pleasant informal atmosphere for reading.
3. Provide a skilled librarian who has time, interest, and a good understanding of the human personality."

"Simplify procedures as much as possible and do away with excessive restrictions," cautioned Mrs. De Angelo. She added emphatically that we defeat our own purpose in trying to develop lifetime reading habits by making it difficult to get books. Suggesting that fines be eliminated and date limits lifted, this member of the ALA Committee on Revision of High School Standards asserted, "If students are to develop a love of books and reading, they must be given ample opportunity to browse, to reject, to select."

Essential to building good reading habits, Mrs. De Angelo contended, is the formation of a bridge between the school library and the public library. Further, she strongly advocates paper bound copies to attract reluctant reader and to meet the demand for a particular volume in duplicate.

The second meeting was in the form of a panel discussion entitled—"STUDENT ASSISTANTS—TREASURE OR TROUBLE." Sister Mary Avelina, C.S.C., of Notre Dame High School, Batavia, New York, was moderator for the panel and introduced the following speakers:

Sister Mary Agnes, S.C., Yonkers, New York "Types of Organizations Plans for Student Assistants"

Rev. John Whitley, C.S.B., Rochester, New York "Training Student Assistants"

Sister Mary Anina, R.S.M., Buffalo, New York "Library Service Benefits the Student Assistant"

Sister Mary Claire, O.S.F., Buffalo, New York "Student Assistants—Treasure and Trouble"

Each of the above gave very fine papers. (Full text of all papers will be available in *Proceedings, 34th Annual Conference, CLA*. Publication Date, August 15, 1958. \$2.75)

A discussion period followed. A bombardment of questions fell upon Father Whitley. Some wished further information on his training of students; others desired a clearer explanation of what he had already given, while a third group challenged the necessity of his program.

Seminary Libraries

That "no one bibliographic tool can be expected to answer completely to the needs of the seminarian librarian in the field of New Testament literature" was the conclusion expressed by the Rev. William C. McGrath. Father spoke on the "New Testament in the Reading Program of Minor Seminarians."

Stressing the fact that the librarians must be all things to all men, Father said that the bibliographic list he compiled is intended to guide the younger student in the vast field of scriptural knowledge. Fiction as well as more specialized references are included for their power to develop an attraction for the more technical approaches to the subject. In his position as teacher in the high school and junior college department of his diocesan seminary, Father approached his task with an understanding of the mental level of his student readers.

The Rev. Francis Davis, of St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, New York, presented the second paper on the program. In part, Father Davis said that when books in the New Testament do not circulate from the library, it is not a disheartening sign, but an indication that these books are already in the seminarian's personal library. Individual collections, according to a survey, range as high as 23 volumes.

As a practical note, Father stated that a most effective stimulus to a seminarian in procuring a book for his personal library is to hear a professor recommend it in class.

Basic to a seminarian's personal library are a Bible, a Commentary, an Atlas, an Encyclopedia, and a Concordance.

Father Leigh briefly presented the results of his year-long project on an annotated bibliography of Philosophy Books for Seminarians.

Elementary Libraries

"Make research meaningful to children by capitalizing on their interests" so urged the panelists in the elementary section as they discussed "When Children Want to Know."

Representing the *World Book Encyclopedia*, *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia* and *Britannica Junior*, in that order, Miss Ruth Tarbox, Miss Nancy Hoyle and Miss Alice Richardson, agreed that children would derive the most value out of their encyclopedias if they used the special features of each, i.e., the Ready Reference Volume, The Fact Index and the cross references.

Mrs. Richardson gave several good suggestions for using *Britannica Junior* as she had seen it used on her travels visiting schools. One suggestion she left with us was that of using the word "search" with children instead of "research" for after all they are searching, and for them, the first time.

Miss Hoyle made a point of letting us in on the new filmstrip soon to be released on "How to use *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*" and gave us some highlights of its use.

Miss Tarbox gave us quite a list of the marvelous reprints which are available for use in school and for groups, as a part of World Book Library Service.

Parish Libraries

Mrs. Gerard Brunnelle, Vice-Chairman and Chairman elect presided at the meeting of the Parish Library Section. Miss Gertrude McGee, of the National Federation of Catholic alumnae spoke on "The Joy of Catholic Reading." She mentioned that our co-religious need to be introduced to good Catholic literature.

Father Angelo Garbin of Saint William parish, Chicago, stressed the importance of the



Visiting Exhibits—Sister Mary Angela of St. Mary's Perpetual Help High School, Chicago, requesting information of Mrs. Hyde, wife of Collier's representative.

Parish Librarian." At the business meeting, a committee was appointed to act as an Advisory Board to strengthen the Section and to draw up a Constitution and by-laws.

Hospital Libraries

"The price of freedom is eternal vigilance" was the theme of an address entitled "The Library-The Nurse and Her Knowledge of the Law" presented before the Hospital Section by Jane C. Donahue, R.N.

A graduate nurse of Mercy Hospital, Buffalo, and practicing Attorney in this city, Miss Donahue highlighted the legal problems facing the nurse as an employee of the hospital and as a citizen when performing private duty service. Legal aspects of negligence, malpractice, adoptions, wills and business rights are as important to the nurses as good nursing techniques.

The librarian can aid the nurse by making available source books covering legal medicine in general, pamphlets and leaflets from the local Bar Association on state laws and by displaying such materials in the library.

The afternoon session of the Hospital Section featured Armon A. Cairo, M.D., Director of the Diagnostic Clinic, Georgetown Medical Center. Dr. Cairo speaking on "The Impact of the Medical Library on Medical Education" was concern-

ed with the problem of obtaining current information at a moment's notice. He emphasized the need for (1) encouraging the doctor to build his personal library in form of reprints of worthwhile articles, (2) around-the-clock library service—at least in form of "key privileges" after regular library hours, (3) more current indexing by medical librarians, and (4) a closer working relationship between the medical librarians, and her committee.

Dr. Cairo agreed with some dissenters in the audience that the hospital medical library supplements the doctor's personal library by providing standard bibliographies for long-term research and that more adequate orientation for medical students in the use of the library is in order.

Sister Francis Xavier, G.N.S.H., Dean, School of Nursing, D'Youville College, spoke before the Hospital Section on the topic "The Library—Its Pivotal Position in Nursing Education." "The library is the center of learning in every institution," stated Sister Francis Xavier who believes the nursing librarian should hold faculty status on the teaching team.

Directors of nursing and members of the faculty are becoming more aware of the potentialities of the nursing librarian in helping to mold the character of the student. The librarian

through orientation, selective book buying, closer association with the faculty and participation in activities of the school other than those performed as the librarian, will be able to inculcate wisdom, a sense of conviction and judgment in the student to better fit her for the apostolate for which Catholic schools of nursing strive.

College and University Libraries

The problem "Book Circulation and Charging Systems in College and University Libraries" was efficiently handled by Miss Helen Geer, library consultant, and Dr. Ralph Shaw, professor of library science, Rutgers Graduate School of Library Science.

Both agreed that the charging system is the most important factor involved in giving good library service but urged simplification of procedures. Miss Geer stated that a thorough study of a library's own problems was the only attempt at a solution of the charging problem.

Dr. Shaw declared that it is first necessary to know whether book control and time control are equally important. This information could be easily obtained if a reasonable number of libraries kept records of books recalled. He also said that the three elements involved in scholarly libraries are *when*, *what*, and *who*. The *what* file constitutes the most common basic record. Before changing to a mechanical or photographic charging system ask yourself the following questions: Are these mechanical devices really worth getting for the ordinary college library? The answer appears to be in the efficiency of your own system. If the personnel employed, the records kept and the whole set up of your present system is adequate keep it. It is very expensive to change to the new mechanical methods, and it should be very thoroughly investigated before choosing the kind of mechanical device that would answer your needs. It must be remembered that the machine cannot think or make a decision or solve a difficult situation.

The session was ended with a lively discussion on the pro's and con's of charging systems now in use in the various libraries.

The panel on the ways that college librarians could help in "Forming Lifetime Reading Habits" was most rewarding.

Sister Mary Clara, B.V.M., of Mundelein College presented a paper on the Mundelein Col-

lege book lists, which are graded for students of various academic levels. Some of the book reading is compulsory while other titles on the lists serve as guides for better reading for students of college age and for later in life.

Bernard Dollen of Niagara University gave a talk on how to stimulate reading in college students through the more indirect or informal channels of extra-curricular activities. Literary clubs, dramatics, debate teams, college publications and other activities provide opportunities for the librarian to encourage students to do worthwhile reading, and may help to plant lifetime habits of good reading.

The highlight of the panel was the talk of Father Harold Gardiner, S.J., literary editor of *America*. He culminated the program by giving a unifying overall talk on the values of good solid and informative reading. He made a clear-cut distinction between the mere entertainment of light and trivial reading, and the greater, deeper pleasure of the reading of good literature.

True pleasure in reading comes from association with the classics, with literature which sounds profound truths, which offers generous slices of reality, of life, in serious vein.

To face up to crime, to vicious actions, but not to condone them requires deep thinking, and results in a maturing of outlook which produces a more balanced thinker. Sin not presented for the sake of sin, but for the picture of human nature that it is, results in a deeper abhorrence of crime, a deeper understanding of our fallen human nature.

Parenthetically, Father remarked that the reading and the savoring of Macbeth had never incited him to murder a king!

Reading for entertainment, he contrasted, fills in short spaces of time pleasantly, but leaves no lasting marks. The reader of a rousing whodunit might be well through the book for the second time before recognizing that he had passed that way before. Light reading, humor, is but froth that diverts the attention for awhile, but leaves no results in a deepening of spirit. All of our reading should lead to growth—intellectual and spiritual growth toward our life-time and eternal goals.

Cataloging and Classification

About 200 members were present at the Cataloging and Classification Section. This was the



Canadian delegates—front row (left to right): Sr. M. Clotilde, S.J.C., St. Peter's High School, Peterborough; Sr. Marion, S.J.C., St. Peter's School, Peterborough; Alvine Belisle, Catholic School Commission, Montreal; Rev. A. L. Williams, C.S.B., St. Michael's College School, Toronto; convener; Mother M. Loyola, I.B.V.M., Loretto Abbey, Toronto; Sr. St. Anthony, C.N.D., Cathedral School, Kingston; Sr. M. Camilla, S.J.C., St. Joseph's College School, Toronto. Second row (left to right): Rev. V. MacKenzie, S.J., Jesuit Seminary Toronto; Rev. A. J. Cotter, S.J., St. Paul's College, Winnipeg; Mother M. Adrian, I.B.V.M., Loretto College School, Toronto; Sr. St. Cecilia, C.N.D., Notre Dame High School, Toronto; Mother M. Clara, I.B.V.M., Loretto Abbey, Toronto; Mrs. R. Haddow, Assumption University, Windsor; Rev. J. R. Whitley, C.S.B.; Rev. F. Desrochers, S.J., Maison Bellarmin, Montreal; Sr. Agnes Joseph, S.J.C., St. Michael's College, Toronto; Rev. P. F. Spratt, O.M.I., St. Patrick's College, Ottawa; Mrs. W. Fallon, Assumption University, Windsor.

first meeting of this group as a section.

Miss Angelina Scardamaglia, chairman, conducted a short business meeting. Then the Rev. Nicholas McNeil, S.J., presented his paper on "The Catholic Supplement to the Standard Catalog." An animated discussion followed.

Rev. Fintan Shoniker, O.S.B., gave a paper on the cataloging and classification problems involved in a three level library.

Library Education

"At one time, editors of professional journals deplored the lack of suitable material for publication. Today material may languish for several issues before appearing in print. When finally published, its content may well have lost its usefulness," Mr. Robert Gitler, Secretary of the American Literary Association, Committee on Accreditation, told the group assembled in the Library Education Session. For this reason, Mr. Gitler said, he was happy to have the occasion for direct reporting on the situation of library school accreditation as he sees the overall picture from 50 East Huron Street. (This important paper will be published in the *Proceedings, 34th Annual Conference, CLA*. Publication date, August 15, 1958. \$2.75.)

Canadian Meeting

For the first time in the history of the Asso-

ciation, Canadian librarians met as a group during a Catholic Library Association Conference. Delegates were there from nearly every province of Canada. Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Secretary, CLA, was introduced by Rev. Albert Williams, C.S.B., and discussed CLA aims and objectives and the benefits that Canadian librarians would receive as members. The advisability and feasibility of starting several Canadian Units of CLA were discussed. Canadian CLA members agreed that a study of the situation should be undertaken with a view to taking some definite action at the next CLA conference (Chicago, Illinois, March 31-April 3, 1959.)

Catholic Book Week

Sister Mary Reparatrice, R.S.M., and Mr. Alphonse F. Trezza presided at a very lively and stimulating meeting on "Catholic Book Week Present and Future." Sister announced the preparation of a Catholic Book Week handbook.

Some of the questions raised were the possibility and practicability of using two posters, one for children and one for adults, as it is impossible to issue a single poster suitable for all levels. Another question concerned the present title of the reading lists. The word "best" was not considered most appropriate.

(Continued on page 446)

"...for the place where you stand is holy"

BY HIS EMINENCE, FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN

Address given on the occasion of the dedication
of the Library of St. Vincent's Archabbey,
Latrobe, Pennsylvania, Thursday, April 17, 1958.

While it may not be customary to announce a scriptural text, nor to "preach a sermon" on the occasion of the dedication of a new library, it is almost impossible to ignore the striking parallel which exists between our presence here and an incident recounted in the Book of Exodus. Moses was called to the presence of the Almighty. As the destined leader of the Israelites drew near to the burning bush he was admonished that the "... place where you stand is holy ground,"— sanctified by the presence of the living God. He approached the hallowed spot in humility and fear, and there received his Divine commission and consecrated himself to the work of the Lord. The ground whereon we stand at this moment is likewise holy and for the same reason—it has been touched and consecrated by the living God, Who remains here in grace and power, Who rules in this place through the obedience and sacrifice of devoted men. May we, in the spirit of Moses, approach in humility and reverence to dedicate ourselves again to the ideals and the spirit which have ever animated this foundation.

This place is sanctified in history—it is blessed in the present—and under God it shall be glorified in the future. The Old and the New World have united to set it apart. Its parent was the Abbey of Metten, founded in 792 during the reign of Charlemagne; and Sportsman's Hall, the first home of this community is recognized as "the cradle of Catholicism in Western Pennsylvania." The monastic peace of Benedict and the apostolic zeal of Boniface, were blended with Divine skill in the "immigrant Arch-Abbot"

Wimmer who first brought the blessings of Benedictine monasticism to our country. He is indeed our "Patriarch of the West."

The "fall-out" to use a term of the day—the "fall-out" of his foundation here covered not only our own country but reached from the Bahamas to Tokyo; and has quietly effected every walk of secular life, and every rank of distinction in the hierarchy. For more than a century priests and laity recall having heard the voice of their Lord and Saviour in the halls of St. Vincent's or in the foundation of loyal sons who left this community to carry the riches of monastic life through the pioneer West. This is the benediction of history.

We have no need of witnesses—no need of archives—no need for skilled investigation to tell of the present. Our eyes, our ears, bring us evidence from all sides that the men of St. Vincent's are still drawn by the gentle invitation—"Hearken, O my son, to the precept of your master, and incline the ear of your heart,"—and having heard, they delight to tell all men and in all places. Your venerable monastic spirit inspires dedicated hearts to draw ever closer to the Throne of God where they may the better plead our necessities, while this seminary and this school continue to prepare faithful hearts to serve the Church in every walk of life. This is indeed the blessing of the present.

What of the glory of the future! Is it entirely hidden from us, or may we tell the mercies of God which await those who here submit in a docile spirit to the academic discipline and spiritual formation which are the foundation of

Western civilization. To see with precision the workings of Divine Providence, yet unfolded, is a special grace vouchsafed to few— but with broad strokes we may sketch the future in terms of the past. We can see the ancient spirit of St. Benedict purify, elevate and glorify the new paganism, even as it purified, elevated and glorified the ancient barbarism. Our Holy Father, writing on the occasion of the fourteenth centenary of the death of St. Benedict, stated that all classes of society "will spontaneously recognize that even our age troubled and anxious for the vast material and moral ruins, perils and losses that have been heaped up, can borrow from him the needed remedies."

Worship and Work

What then is the secret of the sanctity of St. Benedict; what were the weapons he forged so well for the defense of the Church and the perfection of the individual; what are these "needed remedies" we are to find in him and borrow for the welfare of our day? If we were to seek the "Golden Book" of the West, Sacred Scripture excepted, I am sure there could be nearly unanimous consent among serious students that the honor should be given to the Rule of St. Benedict. Even the most cursory acquaintance with the growth, development and final triumph of Christianity in the Western world reveals the essential role of the Rule "outstanding for wisdom and elegant in language." The spirit of this truly phenomenal document has often been explained and analysed. **WORSHIP AND WORK** are the basic elements of the Benedictine way of life, and these are the "needed remedies" which will sanctify the day of nuclear brightness as it Christianized the night of barbarian invasions.

WORSHIP AND WORK are the essential elements of our bulwark against the Godless state as they were once a buckler and shield against strange gods. And it is eminently fitting to dwell a moment on them since we are gathered this afternoon to mark additional evidence of your continuing devotion to a factor common to both and important in each—the written word.

Bare indeed is the civilization which has not had concern for books and reading—and this for a variety of reasons. It remained for Christianity to take these elements of secular life and raise

them to the dignity of vital religious practices to rank with prayer and fasting for the perfection of the individual; and with preaching and travel for the spread of the faith. Cicero, Horace and others extolled the virtues of good literature and delighted to point to the many material benefits which would befall the man who devoted time to reading—writing for them remained chiefly the task of slaves. Reading for the Christian, however, was immediately an important spiritual exercise, and the copying of books a means to his own salvation and the winning of souls for Christ. The impact of this supernatural attitude is to be seen in the new form which the book assumed early in Christian times—changing from roll to codex; in the lavish decoration and ornamentation bestowed on the written page by reverent hands; and above all in the expanded use of the written word in spiritual reading and in serious study.

St. Benedict's contribution to the art of writing and reading is monumental. By his insistence on the need of both for the perfection of the individual and the salvation of the mankind; by his codification of the practices and procedures to be followed in the use of both; by assigning both to regular periods in the daily schedule of the monastery, he grafted them on to the tree of religious life. Here they grew and flowered and bore great fruit. Reading and writing, the production and distribution of books, were the faithful handmaidens of the Church for nearly a thousand years. And in this respect it is interesting to note that the first book to come from the printing press was a Bible! The work of Benedict placed the written word at the service of God and His children during the critical millenium of the West.

Decline of the Written Word

At the close of the Benedictine Age, and with the rise of the Universities, men saw reading and writing as a means to earn their bread as well as to save their souls—although the influence of the Church remained strong and her needs an important consideration of the developing industry. As the world moved slowly away from the Church and eventually destroyed the unity which was the splendor of the Medieval period, the written word withdrew from its lofty position, and through the works of impious men, became a seed of dissension rather

than a source of peace, a sword of destruction rather than a means of perfection. And here we stand at the present moment.

The world has come a complete cycle and the motives now given for good reading are an echo of Cicero as he pleads the case of Archias the Poet. And this is the top of the scale. To read good books for material advantage is a lesser good—but who can weigh the balance and maintain that the greater part of published material in our time will promote even this! These are the days of *Hidden Persuaders*; psychopathic emphasis on human weakness; the masking of truth; the total destruction of a moral sense in young and old. What began as a means of making a living has become a source of moral and physical death for men and for nations.

Some might be tempted to observe that the printing press has become the eleventh plague and the fifth horseman! But not so—judging against the glorious tradition of the Benedictine Way, we can see the written word was—and remains—a neutral quantity eager to serve the master of the moment. Words are neutral but often they now serve an evil purpose because of economic benefits to purveyors of filth. Profits seem more easily to be gained in the presentation of the immoral, the obscene and the untrue and no voice of protest can be heard above the clatter of the counting machine. Even the courts seem to be protectors of the forces of evil! But we must not lose heart. We must continue to be dedicated to the ideals which are our common heritage.

Positive Action

We must not only be against obscene works, but we must be positive and constructive in favoring and fostering a love for the good, the beautiful and the true. We must educate and build character, not corrupt and destroy our youth. We must encourage the cultivation of spiritual values, critical judgment, serious purpose and direct and channel our own reading and recommend good literature to others if we are in any measure to meet the strong and persistent challenge daily hurled at us by the printed word.

And where better can these attitudes be developed than in this atmosphere which constantly reveals almost a millenium and a half of mastery over the written word in the consecrated service of the Word of God—the Second

Person of the Most Blessed Trinity. **WORSHIP AND WORK—CHAPEL AND LIBRARY—** must be the twin sources of your strength if Truth is to prevail in your life and in the life of our country. You are privileged to work and to pray amid surroundings which are thrice blessed—may this new library bring to your lives the triple benediction of spiritual values, critical judgment and honorable purpose.

SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE

with deep satisfaction confers the degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, upon a cherished alumnus, a son of Saint Benedict who represents that most previous strand in the heritage of the monastic tradition, the assiduous student laboring quietly, unobtrusively, very likely unnoticed, yet steadily and fruitfully, so that, to use Newman's phrase of the civilizing effects of monasticism, "until the work was done it was hardly known to be doing"—this student who is at the same time the monk deeply imbued with the spirit of his vocation, loyal and faithful to his Rule, combining these two elements in his own unspectacular way, yet so solidly that the world is his debtor for the enlargement of its knowledge and his fellows are the better for the inspiration of his example, upon

OLIVER LEONARD KAPSNER

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Origins of Benedictine Schools, Scriptoria and Libraries

BY RT. REV. ANSELM M. ALBAREDA, O.S.B.
Prefect of the Vatican Library

Abbot Albareda, invited from Rome by the Rt. Rev. Denis O. Strittmatter, O.S.B., delivered the convocation address at St. Vincent's College on the occasion of the dedication of the St. Vincent Archabbey and College Library.

The majestic library which we are dedicating today is indeed a most impressive cultural achievement. For me personally, since I am a benedictine monk, it is deeply moving to think how much has been accomplished in the field of education by the sons of St. Benedict here in the United States of America. Instinctively in this place and on this occasion, I look back over the centuries and the distance separating the old world and the new, to trace the roots of the tree which has now become gigantic and which, during so many centuries, has been fruitful in the establishment of so many centers of culture and of such great libraries like the present at St. Vincent's; also to investigate the origin of the schools, of the scriptoria, and of the Benedictine libraries.

Exactly a thousand years before the discovery of America, when the young Benedict of Norcia was going to school, the country around Rome presented an appearance, which was truly one of desolation. The entire countryside has been constantly ravaged and the continual trampling of invaders' horses upon the field, scarcely allowed a single blade of grass to spring up. The fusion of the ancient classical civilization together with the Christian, which was just gaining strength, suddenly came to a stop and it seemed that the two elements were never more to be harmoniously united. In such an atmosphere moral decay assumed incredible proportions. Any return to material, cultural, and spiritual stability was considered impossible. For spirits that were noble and uncorrupted, there

seemed to be no other solution than to abandon the world and men and to flee into the solitude, there to dedicate themselves entirely to God.

One of these was Benedict. Disgusted with the corruption of Roman morality, he retired to the grotto of Subiaco to dedicate himself to the contemplation of God. Soon after discovering his retreat and after recognizing his piety, other persons chose him as their guide to the kingdom of God. The persons desiring to live as monks together with this young anchorite came from such different races and different social levels that community living in the same house seemed an object impossible of attainment. St. Benedict however succeeded in gathering all the monks into one family, in perfect equality and without respect to their origin. After the monastic profession, the new monk was equal in every respect to all his fellow-monks. In the community he would be assigned to a place according to the hour at which he had come to seek and to serve God. If, for example, a slave had made his profession at an hour earlier than a senator, then the slave would precede the senator in all the acts of the community life. In a monastic family there existed no longer the senator, the patrician, the freedman, the foreigner, the slave, the barbarian invaders; only monks, all united in the bond of true brotherhood, since all are sons of the same father, Christ.

The entire life of a Benedictine monk would be regulated according to these two laws: prayer and work. The prayer would consist essentially in the solemn recitation of the Divine Office,

which is considered the *Opus Dei*, and also in the *Lectio Divina*, which is a reading, combined with meditation of the Sacred Scripture and of the Holy Fathers, that would be done both together and also in private. The work, which alternated with the recitation of the *Opus Dei*, would be of two different kinds: heavy manual labor, which consisted essentially in working in the fields, and less strenuous work, that is, the copying of manuscripts, binding of volumes, which were both connected with the intellectual tasks of attending the school as teachers and as pupils. The recitation of the Divine Office would be in all seasons of the year, in all places and in all circumstances, the principal duty in the life of the monk. "Nothing" Benedict would insist, "should be placed before the Work of God." "*Nihil Operi Dei Praeponatur.*" The manual and intellectual work would be regulated according to particular circumstances, and the holy founder gave clear examples, starting from Subiaco, of this admirable flexibility in his Rule. Some, especially Roman parents, troubled by the lack of morality in the Roman schools and having difficulty in finding honest teachers, presented their own sons to Benedict, asking him insistently to educate them in his monastery. St. Benedict, in abandoning Rome and founding Subiaco, certainly did not expect to become, himself and his monks, teachers to children. Notwithstanding, because of the above two reasons put forward by the parents, he did not hesitate for a moment to establish schools for children and young people. A miraculous occurrence at Subiaco has enabled us to know the names of two of the first pupils in Saint Benedict's School. They are Maurus and Placidus. The students must have been very numerous, since the Rule repeatedly speaks about them.

Racial Equality

Let us stop for a moment at this point, in order to consider the fact that, in the Benedictine schools for young people, everyone was accepted, no matter what his race and color, whether his parents were rich or poor. A reasonable compensation was expected from the former, nothing from the latter. This however, caused no difference or preference in treatment to the pupils.

But beyond these schools for children, St. Benedict had to think also of schools for monks.

Having reached this point, I call your attention to an essential fact. The holy founder took it explicitly upon himself to create an institution, which he calls a School of Divine Service, but he never planned to convert his monasteries into centers of study and culture. Notwithstanding, the experience showed him that the search of God, the life with God, could not subsist, to say nothing of flourishing, without a school which conferred upon the monks a certain degree of cultural elevation. According to the wishes of the Saint, which are repeatedly manifested in the Rule, the Divine Office was to be recited and sung with perfection. The recitants and the singers had to strive in perfecting their tasks by careful preparation. Moreover, all the monks without distinction, daily and especially during holy days, would dedicate much time to a profound reading of sacred and Patristic books. All of which necessarily called for a school of literature, music, etc.; St. Benedict knew this and granted this essential cultural subsidy to his sons.

Respect for Grammar

It is not easy to indicate with certainty the studies which were cultivated in the first schools of St. Benedict. We may nevertheless be sure that certain studies were included, such as grammar, for which the author Donatus, Priscian, and Quintilian were used. Varro had raised grammar to the dignity of a science. According to him, grammar taught one how to analyze the writings of poets, orators, and historians. The texts of these authors were first read, then recited, declaimed, interpreted and examined critically. All these elements were indispensable to the monks in order to understand the profound significance of the Holy Scripture and of the other books they had to read. The increase in the number of monks and the establishment of new monasteries made essential the writing of new books and the copying of standard texts in greater volume. Consequently the first Benedictine scriptorium came into existence.

The quiet and less strenuous work of copying manuscripts and binding them was assigned to monks whose physical constitution rendered them incapable of assuming and enduring the difficult labors in the fields. It seems that the monks skillful in transcribing books were many in number and their work was more than sufficient to satisfy the needs of the monasteries.

These modest scriptoria were the humble predecessors of the very famous ones in the Middle Ages. In such scriptoria there were often committed great crimes as regards the preservation of ancient literature, due to the scarcity of parchment. In a very skillful manner the monks were able to erase the script and miniatures of the beautiful ancient manuscripts and obtain clean parchments suitable for the writing of new texts which they considered more important. Thus palimpsests came into existence. These crimes may be easily forgiven because later on, the monks would be able to recover the ancient script, without destroying the parchment, through the assistance of ultra-violet rays. Therefore, the sons of St. Benedict were the creators of new kinds of script, masters at erasing the old, and leaders in recovering them by the use of modern scientific methods.

School of Divine Service

To return to Subiaco and Monte Cassino, we may state that the increasing number of books called first for shelves, then for stacks and finally for a library. It is impossible to establish a catalogue of the works that existed in the library of St. Benedict. Probably they were more numerous than we may think. Surely they were all books which he wanted to have read together by the monks in the monastery as well as privately, probably also various works, many of which were cited by him directly or indirectly in his Rule. In such a way the school of Divine Service and the monastic schools were established by the Patriarch Benedict and they have stood firmly for fourteen centuries; today they are more flourishing than ever. If I may be permitted to make a comparison at this juncture, I would say that the School of Studies is the fuel of a lamp in which is lighted the spiritual flame of the School of Divine Service. If one places too much emphasis upon the fuel, as perhaps was done in the Vivarium of Cassiodorus, the flame is extinguished, but, on the other hand, if one places too much emphasis upon the flame, as perhaps illustrated by the case of reforms that were overly zealous, the flame rapidly consumes the fuel and soon dies out with it. Benedict was an excellent technician and he knew how to blend exactly the quantity and quality of the fuel, and the lamp remains today, still flaming and giving light.

The Monk Gregory the Great handed on this Benedictine lamp, to Augustine, who later became the Archbishop of Canterbury. He, with other Benedictine monks, guided by the Rule of St. Benedict and other books, brought the light of the Gospel to the still pagan Anglo-Saxon countries and by the creation of several Benedictine monasteries, they spread the religion and the culture of the Roman Church. Later on the scriptoria, schools, and the libraries of Ireland and Great Britain were to become world-famous. It is absolutely impossible in this address to trace the magnificent development of the Benedictine order through the centuries. Nevertheless, before leaving England, I cannot pass over the Venerable Bede, who, as a boy of seven, was entrusted by his parents to the Benedictine monastery at Jarrow. Here he remained all his life, a magnificent example of the double rule "*Ora et Labora*," "Pray and Work." The numerous citations in his various works give us an idea of how rich the Anglo-Saxon libraries were, not only as regards ecclesiastical works. In his grammatical works he also quotes Virgil, Ovid, Persius, and Lucan. Another great English Benedictine was the martyr St. Boniface. His irresistible desire of the "*peregrination pro Christo*" brought him upon the continent; he was the Apostle of the greater part of German and the reformer of the Church in France. His tremendous apostolic work did not permit him to be a productive author like his fellow-countryman Bede. However, both have left several works dealing with grammar.

Latin Grammar

This is not a pure coincidence. For the teacher as well as the missionary, Latin grammar was the indispensable key to introduce the pupils and the catechumens to the liturgy and the culture of the Roman Church. Who can evaluate the influence the Anglo-Saxon monks had upon our culture, teaching the Latin language not only to their own people, but also to the German? The monasteries of those monks founded on the continent, undoubtedly prepared the Carolingian reforms. The great emperor was immensely assisted in his task by Paul the Deacon, a Benedictine monk, and especially by Alcuin who was educated in the Benedictine monastery of York. Alcuin's particular creations were the organization of the school in the Imperial Palace and the foundations of the monastery of Tours.

Here it is enough simply to give, at random, the names of the very famous monasteries of St. Wandrill, Monte Cassino, Fulda, Corbie, Lorsch, Wurzburg, St. Ricquier, Bobbio, Reichenau, St. Amand, Ripoll, St. Gall, St. Maximinus, and many others, brilliant stars illuminating the Benedictine sky in the most shining period of its history. It would be sufficient just to open a handbook of Latin Paleography to be aware of their significance in the history of culture. With the opening of General Studies and Universities and with the coming of scholasticism, there was a great demand in Europe for translation from Aristotle and for the *Libri Sententiarum* of Pietro Lombardo.

Importance of Monastic Libraries

These books also were to be found in monastic libraries. We cannot forget that the pioneer of scholasticism was the monk St. Anslem, Archbishop of Canterbury. At the same time the Benedictine monks continued the transmission of biblical and patristic works, as well as those of classical authors, particularly Latin ones. It would be impossible to write the history of the development and transformation of Christian thought from the period of the Church Fathers to Scholasticism if we did not have available the books preserved in the ancient monastic libraries. The work of the monks was even more important in the preservation of Classical literature. Even the most liberal and agnostic Humanists felt moved upon entering and seeing the venerable sanctuaries in which the monks have jealously transcribed, annotated, and preserved this cultural patrimony. Let us consider, for example, the monastery of Bobbio, to which has been passed on, some of the volumes from the library of Cassiodorus, so rich in Classical texts, that has been transcribed in manuscripts and palimpsests. Who can ignore the palimpsest of the *De Republica* of Cicero, today found in the Vatican Library?

Times passed, studies improved, and with the invention of printing the technique for the reproduction of texts reached an unsurpassed and unsurpassable level. At the printing-presses themselves one finds from the first, Benedictine monks. The Mother-monastery at Subiaco gave birth to the first Benedictine scriptorium, and it was the same monastery which published the first book printed in Italy. At Rome the Bene-

dictine Giovanni Andrea dei Bussi, Prefect of the Vatican Library, was the editor of several editions principes. Especially splendid is the print of the first edition of the Bible published in Rome. Closely connected with the printing of the *incunabula* was the monastery of Saint Mary of Montserrat in Catalonia. It was this monastery that educated and gave his spiritual training to Bernard Boil, who came to America with Christopher Columbus on the latter's second trip. Since Bernard Boil was the head of the ecclesiastical mission sent by the Pope, he could scarcely not take with him, books dealing with the Liturgy and other codices and *incunabula*, perhaps the first which reached the New World. Because it is impossible, for lack of time, to study the history of the other libraries up to our day, and since I have reached America, mentioning Bernard Boil, I stop here for a while, because of the great affection and admiration I have for this splendid nation. I am especially happy to find myself in this most hospitable Arch-Abbey of St. Vincent's the first monastery of the magnificent American Cassinensis Congregation. It is your founder, Abbot Boniface Wimmer, greatly assisted by King Louis L. of Bavaria, whom we remember today in profound gratefulness. It was the Abbot Wimmer who perhaps first, had the idea of founding at Rome a central house for higher studies for young Benedictines, a house which today is the International College of St. Anselm on the Aventine; to this College he greatly contributed not only materially, but also by sending students and even teachers, like Father Robert Monroe and Father Adelbert Miller. The Benedictine Order will be eternally grateful to the Arch-Abbey of St. Vincent's. This abbey, putting into effect the eternal message of the holy founder, for the first time in the United States, has lifted the flame of St. Benedict, which today stands so lofty, so brilliant and splendid. The ever-increasing number of students, the grandiose library which we solemnly dedicate today, speak with the true eloquence of facts.

Requiescat in Pace

PHILLIPS TEMPLE,
librarian, Page Communications Engineers
member, Executive Council, C.L.A.
Died, May 31, 1958.

The Catholic Book Club's Campion Award

BY HAROLD C. GARDINER, S.J.
Literary Editor, *America*

The Campion Award, presented annually to a Catholic author by the Catholic Book Club in recognition of a distinguished and longtime contribution to Catholic letters, was given this year to the Rev. James F. Brodrick, S.J., historian and biographer. This marks the fourth presentation of the Campion medallion to an outstanding Catholic writer.

Once the light dawned, everyone said "what a fine idea! why wasn't it thought of years ago?" Yes, it was one of those obvious ideas, like the idea of the safety pin. Once someone gets the idea and "implements" it (as we say in our gobbledegook), it looks like something that everyone knew all about all along. At any rate, the idea *did* dawn, and here is an account of the progress of that idea from the first glimmer of the light.

The Campion Award of the Catholic Book Club—what is it, what's it for, what will it lead to?

The CBC began in 1928, a year after the gigantic clubs like the Book of the Month and the Literary Guild. Noble as was the CBC's idea and purpose, it struggled along through the years, picking for members good, even great, books, but never reaching a large public. Early records of the club are spotty, but it appears that the membership, up to 1948, never exceeded 2,500; that at a time when the BOMC and similar clubs had memberships of a million or more.

In 1948 the CBC was taken over as an operation of the America Press, which publishes *America*, the *National Catholic Weekly* and *The Catholic Mind*. The selection committee was revamped in such wise as to have all members within the New York metropolitan area for ready contact; personal relations with all publishers were widened and deepened; the CBC's *Newsletter* was revised; mechanics of joining and paying for selections were simplified; a modest drive for wider membership was launched.

Since 1948, the CBC has grown amazingly. There were less than a thousand members at that date; today the Club numbers a little over 7,000. It is still a relatively small club, though it is a remarkable fact that the CBC has been growing steadily at the very time that the BOMC and the Literary Guild have been shrinking, the various "condensed" book clubs having siphoned off a considerable percentage of their membership. It is also of note that the mortality rate in CBC membership is about 3 per cent a month of total membership, whereas it runs as high as 15 per cent monthly in other clubs. Yes, the CBC is a relatively small operation, but the stability of membership seems to point out that CBCers are, generally speaking, a satisfied group. How big will the club ever be? What is the "saturation point"? It's hard to prognosticate, but it would seem, would it not, that there must be, say, 50,000 Catholics in the United States who would want the type of book the CBC selects, if only they knew of the CBC.

Here, for one reason, is where the Campion Award comes into the picture. Let's dwell, however, on the real basic reason first.

The light that dawned was this: if only the CBC had instituted an award 25 years ago, that award over the years might well have come by now to be as weighted with prestige and as coveted as is the Pulitzer Prize—or could we even say the Nobel Prize. After all, since 1928, authors whose books have been CBC selections have included Sigrid Undset, Jacques Maritain, Graham Greene, Francois Mauriac, Gilbert Keith Chesterton, Ronald Knox, Paul Horgan—

a gallery of authors to rival any that could be drawn up as recipients of the Nobel Prize; in fact, some CBC authors have been Nobel Prize winners.

Well, the award had *not* been thought of 25 years ago; but that was no reason why the idea should be rejected when it did dawn in 1948. And so, the CBC Editorial Board set about planning the first annual Campion Award.

Why the "Campion" Award? Many reasons persuaded that choice of title. First of all, the editorial headquarters of the CBC are at Campion House in New York, the editorial offices and residence of the Jesuit Fathers who edit and publish *America* and the *Catholic Mind*. Second, and more symbolically important, Blessed Edmund Campion, S.J., was not only a martyr under England's Queen Elizabeth I, he was also a writer. His famous *Ten Reasons* and his even more famous and thrilling *Brag* were clarion calls to the discouraged Catholics of England to rally round the Old Faith. They are remarkable not merely for their apostolic chivalry but for the strength and limpidity of their English style. Evelyn Waugh is of the opinion that the early martyrdom of Campion (he was 41 when Tyburn Tree claimed him for Heaven on December 1, 1581) deprived English literature of one who would have been one of the greatest stylists of his day. Finally, it seemed that a good patron for Catholic creative writers would be one who was both writer and martyr, for it is regrettably true that what is sometimes called "the apostolate of the pen" is often enough a life of struggle and sacrifice.

Such was the reasoning behind the choice of the title. But what is the Campion Award in the concrete? It is a truly beautiful medallion of silver and enamel, executed every year (it cannot be mass-produced) at the Damascus Foundation, Bark River, Michigan, under the direction of Rev. Robert Jelliffe, S.O. Cist. Father Robert is the artist in the silverwork and Mr. Karl Giehl designs the medallion and executes the enamel work. The motif dwells symbolically on three aspects of Campion's life, depicting him as courtier, priest and martyr. Shortly after Paul Horgan (to anticipate our story a bit) received the Award in 1957, he proudly showed it to his friend Mr. Bywaters, who is curator of the Dallas (Texas) Museum of Fine



Arts. Mr. Bywaters was so struck by the beauty and originality of the design that he begged Mr. Horgan to obtain on loan the original sketches, so that both sketches and medallion could be on display in the museum.

The Award is presented annually at a testimonial dinner in New York during May. This year the date was May 14. The dinner is primarily a festive occasion for members of the Catholic Book Club; it is their dinner, at which they gather to pay tribute to an outstanding Catholic author, not for any particular book, but for the whole body of his work. In addition to CBCers, publishers are prominent at the presentation; last year, for instance, no less than 30 publishing houses were represented. Their presence is a tribute not only to the author being honored, but to the work of the CBC as well. Fellow-authors, too, assemble to lend their meed of applause for authorship well carried out and awarded deserved laurels.

On the dais at the dinner are present the Campion Award winner, the Editorial Board of the CBC, the heads of the publishing houses that have issued the books of the author being honored and, to be obvious, the Campion laureate. After the testimonial scroll has been read,



the laureate responds at some length, in what has proved for the past three years to be an important statement on the role of Catholic letters in our American culture. These addresses have been published in *America* each year shortly after the dinner and have been a notable contribution to the journal's pages.

The first Champion Award, in 1955, went to Jacques Maritain. This was certainly an auspicious start, and posed the inevitable question whether the CBC could maintain such a high level in future awards. Fortunately, we have been able to do just that. The second Award went to Helen Constance White, eminent for her scholarly work as well as for her historical novels. Last year Paul Horgan received the Champion medallion, and in honoring him, the CBC put, as it were, the capstone on the many honors, including the Pulitzer Prize, which had come to him over the years.

This year, we have gone overseas again to elect the Champion winner. There are still American Catholic authors who are worthy of the Award, but it is the purpose of the CBC to underline from time to time the universality of Catholic authorship and the additional fact that

the club ranges far and wide to bring fine books to the attention of members.

Our choice, who flew to New York to receive the Champion Award on May 14, was Rev. James Brodrick, S.J. A member of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. Father Brodrick will need no recommendation to readers of the CLW. He is a most eminent historian and hagiographer, noted as well for his lovely English style as for his scholarship. Anyone who has read his *St. Francis Xavier* (Pellegrini and Cudahy, 1952) or his *St. Ignatius: the Pilgrim Years* (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 1956) will agree, I am sure, that I do not exaggerate the superb quality of Father Brodrick's contribution to Catholic letters and scholarship. For the record, Father Brodrick's other works are: *The Life and Work of Saint Robert Bellarmine* (Kenedy, 1928, 2 vols.; now issued by Newman); *The Economic Morals of the Jesuits* (Oxford, 1934); *St. Peter Canisius* (Sheed and Ward, 1933; now issued by Newman); *The Origin of the Jesuits* (Longmans, Green, 1941); *The Progress of the Jesuits* (Longmans, Green, 1947); *A Procession of Saints* (Longmans, Green, 1949).

Father Brodrick has also authored over the years for *The Month* (London) what he calls a large number of "highly evanescent" articles, and dozens of contributions to learned journals.

The flavor of Father Brodrick's style may be caught from this "curriculum vitae" which was dug out of him after many an effort.

I worked for a time with Father Herbert Thurston, the greatest scholar the English Jesuits have produced, and by watching his methods learned a little of the arts of the historian. But Father Thurston could not make another Thurston out of Father Brodrick because I had not the gifts and was, besides, of a rather romantic turn, much addicted to poetry . . . and my health has always been bad, a fact which I attribute to the delayed results of the Irish Famine.

The high caliber of the Champion Award winners has already attracted wide attention. Publishers are on the *qui vive* to learn as soon as they can every spring who is going to get the Award. They have been most cooperative in giving publicity to the event, in arranging interviews and giving cocktail parties to honor the recipient. And, though it may seem a little far-

fetches to claim that the Campion Award has so soon influenced the ambitions of budding Catholic authors, the day may well come, if the Campion Award maintains the prestige it has already acquired, when the hope of being nominated for the Award will steel the tyro author to press on to high standards of excellence. That, at least, is the hope we have for the Award. It is fast becoming the most coveted prize in the field of American Catholic letters. This happy state of affairs is due to the devoted labors of those Catholic authors who have already honored the Campion Award in being willing to receive the honors the Award signifies. The Catholic Book Club is sincerely grateful to those who have made the conferring of the Award possible. It is also grateful to all CBC members who have gathered and will gather at the dinner to pay their tributes. Our hope is that the CBC's gratitude will continue to grow wider and deeper as future Campion Award winners are honored and as ever more and more CBCers share the joy of the annual Campion Award.

Harold C. Gardiner, Chairman, Editorial Board, Catholic Book Club, and literary editor of "America," discusses one of the thorniest questions involving the relations of Catholics and many of their fellow Americans in "Catholic Viewpoint on Censorship" published by Hanover House (\$2.95). He answers such questions as: Are the National Legion of Decency and the National Office for Decent Literature pressure groups? Have they the right to boycott? Do they attempt to impose their views on others?

TWO NEW UNITS RECEIVE APPROVAL

The Executive Council has approved the petitions for the formation of two new C.L.A. units.

The Bishop Toolan unit covers the area of the Mobile-Birmingham Diocese, the entire state of Alabama. President of the unit is Sister Mary Virginia, S.C.N., librarian of Holy Family High School and Hospital, Ensley, Ala.

Archbishop T. J. T. Toolan in whose honor the unit is named is a charter member.

The second unit will be known as the Galveston-Houston unit. Rev. Francis L. Murphy, C.S.B., librarian, St. Thomas High School, Houston 7, Texas, is president of the unit.

NEW BOOKS FOR YOUR LIBRARY

Comparative Liturgy

ANTON BAUMSTARK. Revised by Dom Bernard Botte, O.S.B., translated by Dr. F. L. Cross. The first English translation of the epoch-making introduction to comparative liturgy written by the scholar who actually devised the discipline. Baumstark's work helped to change the face of liturgical studies in our times. \$6.50

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Its Origins and Historical Evolution

PAOLO BREZZI. Translated by Rev. Henry J. Yannone. The evolution of the papacy and the historical development of the papal institution as seen in its various periods and as exemplified by its more typical representatives. \$3.50

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THE NEWMAN PRESS

Westminster, Maryland

The University of Detroit Library

BY DANIEL J. REED

Director of Libraries

**The third in a series of articles on
Catholic university libraries—their
collections, facilities and services.**

The recently accelerating growth of university libraries as a national trend is now quite familiar, at least to librarians; and Catholic university libraries—including the University of Detroit—have been a part of this pattern. The extent of their development has already been suggested by the first article in this series, the one on the St. Louis University libraries by James Jones; it is indicated again in this account of the University of Detroit libraries; and it will surely be confirmed by other articles to follow. While this particular article is concerned chiefly with what is underway in the University of Detroit libraries rather than with their past, a little history is necessary to give perspective to the present and the future.

The history of the university and its libraries goes back to the autumn of 1877 when a handful of Jesuits from the Missouri Province opened the "Detroit College" in what is now the old part of the city. By the following spring a Student Library had been started for the purpose of "encouraging useful reading." When in 1927 the University of Detroit—so designated by its new charter of 1911—moved to its present campus on what was then the northwest outskirts of the city, the library numbered about 46,000 volumes. The new campus was incomplete and provided no separate quarters for the books which were housed "temporarily" in the Engineering Building, with many subject collections scattered about in departmental offices. In spite of such handicaps, Fr. Edward S. Bergin, S.J., librarian from 1928 to 1936, laid the

foundation of the collection.

His successors continued building the collection but under very discouraging circumstances. They had no library building and found their existing quarters growing ever less adequate. Money for buildings or for books simply was not available in the thirties because the fortunes of the University were tied to those of the new "Motor City"—and it was a boom town gone broke. The financial condition of the University became so perilous in those desperate years that bankruptcy appeared certain. With the law at its door and its president in and out of court from 1933 to 1937, the University had little to spend on the library, or anything else. Eventually its obligations were refinanced, but it did not fully recover from the after-effects of the depression until the Second World War had ended and veterans filled the classrooms.

A New Building Helps Library Service

By this time, the University had survived a world-wide depression and two world wars, and these experiences had contributed to its maturity. It was now ready to begin a new expansion program, and the first step led to a new library building. This was completed in the summer of 1950 and made possible a level of library service previously unknown in this university. One and a quarter million "pre-Korean" dollars went into the new 500,000 volume library. It is "L" shaped, and its exterior is handsome with enough symbolic decor to capture the attention and please the eye. The interior is comfortably mod-



The University of Detroit is busy day and night.

ern. Most walls are cinder block finished in pastels; these are relieved with beige areas of natural brick and light oak paneling. Color accents are provided by interesting draperies, colored leather chairs, book bindings in solid primary colors and imaginative displays set against colorful backgrounds. While it is a comfortable and pleasant building, it is also very serviceable. It contains many traditional elements such as a large central circulation desk on the first floor to service closed stacks, which extend from the basement to four levels above the main floor and accommodate the bulk of the collection. Also on the first floor are the public catalog, a general reference room, a reserve book room, a rare book room also used for conferences, administrative offices, a cataloging department and a staff lounge. On the second floor are two large reading areas, one for current periodicals and the other for bound files of periodicals in great demand. On the third floor is another reading room, an audio-recording room, a map library and a combination motion-picture theatre and lecture hall. Above all this is a mezzanine with three large seminar rooms; and below it all, in the basement, are rooms for shipping, receiving and storage and a photographic dark room.

When the building was finished, Fr. William Dehler, S.J., was librarian; he had the formidable task of moving the collection safely into its new quarters and of setting up basic routines before he was transferred from Detroit in the

summer of 1953. At the time of my appointment, I was encouraged to take advantage of the new building to make the library a vital center for the cultural and intellectual life of the University and metropolitan community.

New Staff Required for Expansion

This wider concept of library service required the immediate expansion and reorganization of the staff and the basic services. In 1953 the staff totaled 10 and it had never exceeded 11. It now numbers 25, of whom nine are professionals. The staff, while still not old in years, is old in experience, having come to library work from various careers and countries. All of the professional staff have the graduate degree in library science or the equivalent, and in most cases something more. One or more is regularly engaged in teaching in some subject field, and some members have begun to publish in professional journals. The whole staff is organized in the usual manner, under the director and department heads. The director in turn is immediately responsible to the executive vice-president, and both are advised by the university library committee, made up of representatives from each of the university's five principal schools: Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Finance, Engineering, Law and Dentistry. In addition to the main library, the University has libraries in its Law and Dental Schools, still on the downtown campus, and in the Jesuit resi-

dence. Administration of all these libraries is now centralized, and we are working toward a union catalog and perhaps centralized processing.

Collection—Then, Now and Eventually

Taking first things first, the basic staff was recruited, organized and set to work enlarging and enriching the book stock. Upon completion of the general library in 1950, about 100,000 of the University's total book collection of 143,000 volumes were placed in it. The total book stock in the University now exceeds 197,000 volumes; about 150,000 of these are in the General Library. Our constant concern has been and will be the expansion of the collection. Prior to 1953, volumes were being added to all university libraries at an average rate of about 4,000 a year; after 1953 the rate rose steadily until over 13,000 volumes were added in 1956. Annual additions have remained at that rate ever since.

Our predecessors had made a good start toward a university library collection. Father Bergin had gathered a distinguished collection of source materials in the field of ecclesiastical and secular medieval history. He had also added long runs of the leading eighteenth and nineteenth century British and American periodicals, a Dante collection (his hobby) and some outstanding sets in philosophy, theology and literature.¹ He and his successors started sound collections in still other fields like chemistry and mathematics.

The present staff set out about three years ago to add to these special collections, but also—and more particularly—to fill out the overall

book stock in all fields of knowledge of interest to the university. We have tried to work systematically from the bottom up to at least the level of instruction and research current in the university. This has meant that in the last three years we have spent considerable time and money on books of all kinds, but especially on reference and general bibliographic works; that we have worked hard at filling in and extending our collection of periodical literature. In some fields—notably Americana and European studies—we have moved on to expand both the monographic and source materials. We receive most United Nations and some Michigan state publications and are a selective depository for United States government documents. During the last few years we have steadily increased the number of titles received from these agencies as part of our program to create a body of research material.

Once all this is done we will probably not have a large collection, as American university libraries go, but we intend to have an exceptionally relevant one which may number in the foreseeable future about 400,000 well-chosen volumes. If this stock is strictly relevant to the University's teaching and research program and intelligently exploited, it should be adequate for nearly all the university's needs and yield a high return on the money invested in it. To ensure relevance, the library staff works constantly and closely with the deans and faculties of the colleges to keep abreast of what they are doing currently and what they are likely to do in the

The busy lobby of the University of Detroit Library.



future in both teaching and research. To ensure full exploitation of the collection we have tried very hard to inform our faculty and student body of what we have in materials and services and how best to use them. In the case of the faculty we do this first, by meeting occasionally with individual teaching departments and secondly, by distributing among them an intramural quarterly, *Bibliana*, containing information on library development and acquisitions. We are also currently writing a *Library Manual for Faculty*. In the case of students, we try to achieve the same thing by supplying them with a traditional Library Guide for Students and by cooperating with the freshman English staff, which teaches the use of the library through the usual lectures and classroom demonstration and, in addition, through a series of library exercises woven into classroom assignments that run through the whole first year. This program is soon to be extended to run through sophomore English, permitting us to teach some students much more about the use of the libraries. The surprising increase in the use of the library year after year for the last four years suggests that our efforts to have its resources exploited have been successful beyond expectation.

However, the task of keeping our students and faculty informed about our services and special collections grows steadily more difficult as these become more numerous and complex. Last year, for example, we began a map library; this year we have found ourselves more and more involved in the University's audio-visual program, and we may well be the center of it next year, if present plans materialize. Somewhat the same difficulty arises as we acquire special subject collections in books, manuscripts and microcopy. But these are the resources and facilities we need to meet the demands made upon us.

Information Clearinghouse—Our Aim

We will probably never be able to supply from our resources all the information that will be requested, but what library can? To satisfy specialized research demands which exceed our resources, we must direct our clientele to other collections, and to do this, we shall count on the bibliographical apparatus we are now assembling to learn what information is available on nearly any subject, where it is, and how it might be

obtained. We will then either get the material for the person or arrange for him to get it himself. To facilitate this, we have added some unusual refinements to the customary interlibrary loan service so as to make immediately available to our faculty and students the extensive and rich reserve of library resources in our city. In 1955 we were able to initiate a "courier service," running not only between the libraries on our two campuses, but also to the Detroit Public Library and the Libraries of Wayne State University. Our university regularly sends a small truck to carry back and forth the books of the participating libraries.² In 1956 we were fortunate in being able to arrange with Wayne State University reciprocal loan privileges for the students of each university in the libraries of the other. This kind of cooperation is made easy and rewarding by the cordial relations existing among the librarians of this area.

"A Friend Is Another Self"

The Friends of the Library of the University of Detroit have done a great deal to relate our library to the community. In their brief three years they have established it as one of the city's cultural and intellectual centers by making it a public lyceum offering to all interested parties an excellent extra-curricular educational program of lectures, featuring such noted authorities from the world of ideas, letters and art as G. B. Harrison, the Shakespeare scholar, John Gassner, author and drama critic, Malcolm Cowley, literary historian, Minoru Yamasaki, creative architect of international reputation; J. F. Powers, one of America's most promising short story writers, and E. P. Richardson, director of the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Archives of American Art. These programs are usually accompanied by outstanding displays of books, documents and *objets d'art*. I doubt if many of our Friends would agree with Woodrow Wilson and "never read a book if it were possible to talk half an hour with the man who wrote it," since they obviously prefer to do both. But their main concern is books, and they frequently donate them to our collection. Through the Friends we have received a very complete Whitman collection of scholarly works, association copies and first editions; an unusual collection of books, prints, posters and periodicals dating from the eigh-

teenth century to the present and relating to the ancient art of boxing; a start toward a woman-novelists collection, which now includes one thousand manuscript letters, as well as books. The Friends are also paying for our set of the Readex Microprint edition of *Early American Imprints* (Evans); the total cost will be \$7,000. All this is in addition to gifts of single items, such as fine facsimile reprints, specimens of fine bindings and printing, rare books and additions to our older collections. With our Friends adding their support to that of the University and its faculty, we are confident that we shall soon complete the basic service structure now being created and then develop our research collection.

We are already considering suitable large projects that will eventually make our library a prominent repository of raw materials for research in some field relevant to the university's interests. We feel that we, like many other Catholic university libraries, have an excellent opportunity to make a unique and indispensable contribution to higher education in America. If we would capitalize on the opportunity, we can afford to make no little plans. We all have much to do, and at the University of Detroit we have even more to do than older libraries, for "it takes a long time," as an Ancient once said, "to bring excellence to maturity."

¹ Among his acquisitions were Migne's *Patrologiae* . . . Greek and Latin series; Muratori's *Rerum Italicarum scriptores*; the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* as well as the *Monumenta Germaniae Paedagogica*; the *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*; Thomas Rymer's *Foedera* . . . Wadding's *Annales Minorum*, and all the publications of the Bollandists. He also added the *Edinburgh Review*, *Quarterly Review* and the *Westminster Review*, and magazines like *Blackwood's Gentleman's* and the *Cornhill*, as well as *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, the *Knickerbocker* and *North American Review*. His successors added to these such works as the British "Rolls Series" or *Rerum britannicarum medii aevi scriptores*.

² See "Cooperation among libraries of different types," by Robert Grazier of Wayne State University in *Library Trends*, VI (Jan. 1958), 331, *passim*.

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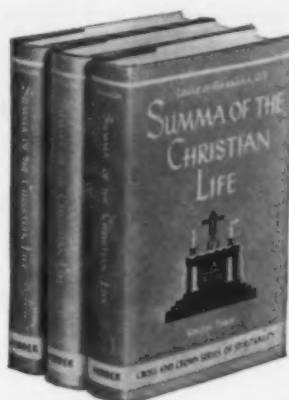
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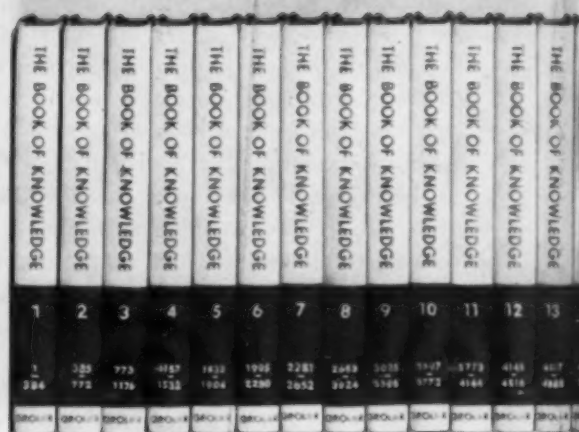
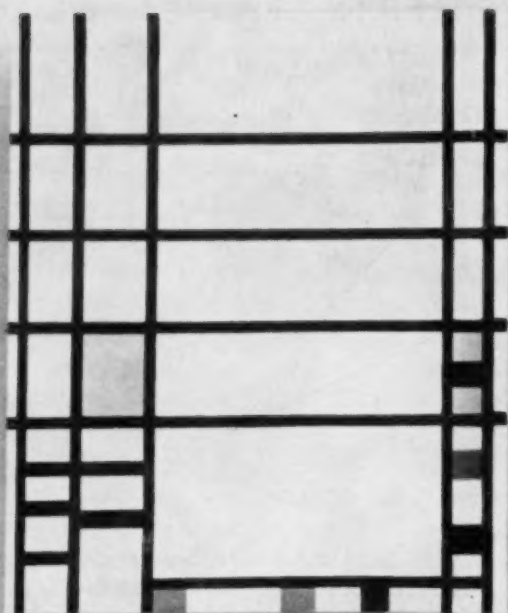
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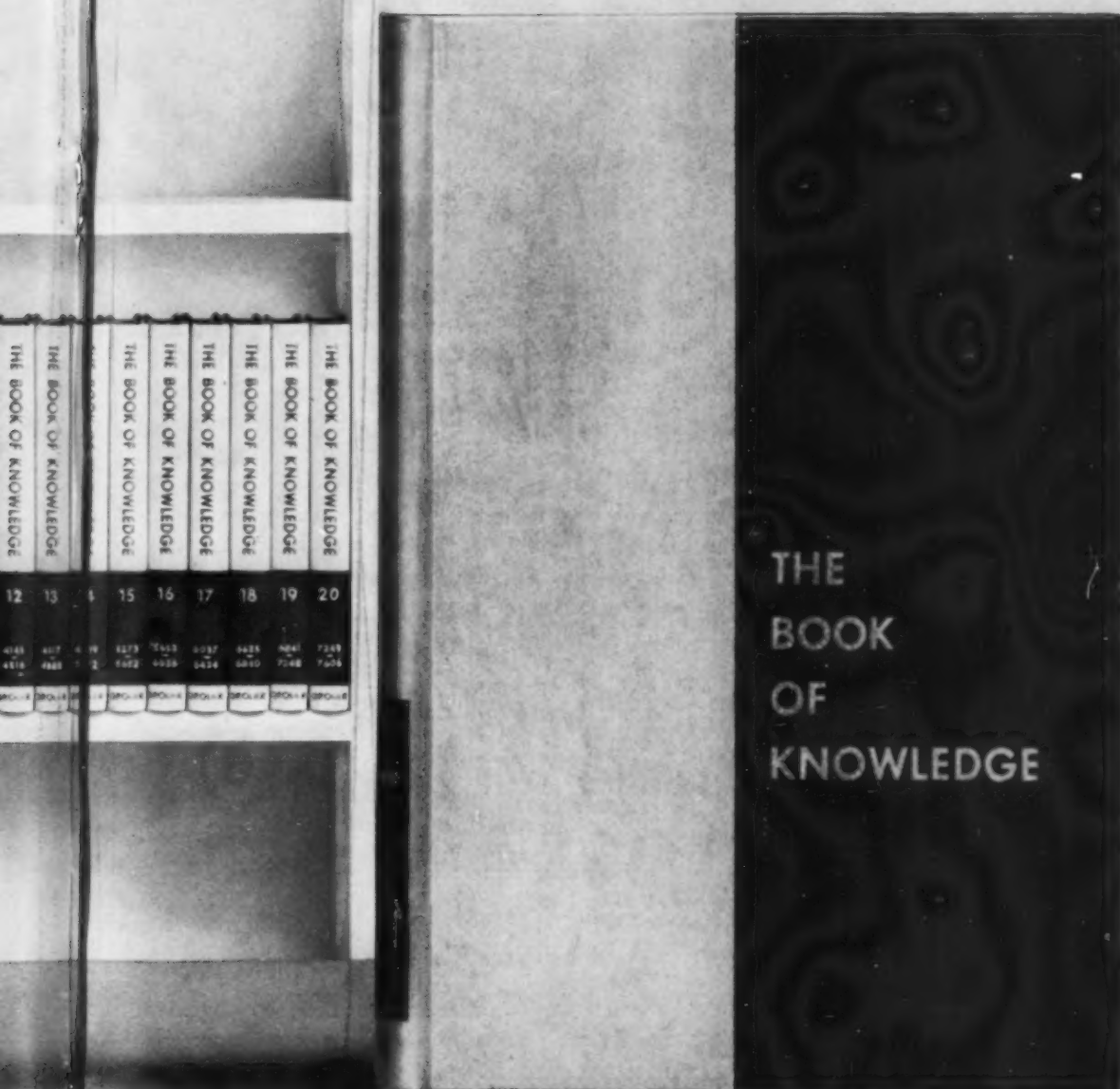
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Daniel J. Reed, historian and director of libraries at the University of Detroit, will be remembered for his lively and controversial paper at the Louisville meeting of the Catholic Library Association, published in the *CLA Proceedings* for 1957. He was born in 1922 at Springfield, Illinois, where he received his early education. After two years at Springfield Junior College, Pearl Harbor changed his career, as it did to so many others, and led to three years service during World War II. Following V-J Day, he went to St. Louis University where he received his B.S. in 1947 and M.A. in 1948. He then entered the University of Chicago, where he qualified as a candidate for the doctor's degree in 1950. He is at present putting finishing touches on his dissertation, *The Fabian Historians*.

It was also in 1950 that he came to the University of Detroit as an instructor in modern history. He has taught Modern European and English History on the undergraduate and graduate level, as well as such specifically graduate courses as Historical Method and Bibliography and the History of History Writing. Although he became Director of Libraries in 1953, he has retained his interest in teaching and research, working as time permits in the fields of history and philosophy. He is also a student of the literature on higher education.

Mr. Reed has been very active in campus and public affairs. In 1952, when I first came to know him well, he was active in the Volunteers for Stevenson in the Detroit area. Subsequently

he has been a precinct delegate and is now a member of the executive board of the Democratic Party of the 15th Congressional District in Michigan. He is also an organizer of the Detroit Association for Mentally Retarded Children and is presently the vice-president of that association. He is, of course, chairman or a member of a number of campus committees. Outside the University, he retains memberships in the American

Historical Association, the Society of American Archivists, the American Library Association, the Catholic Library Association, the Special Libraries Association, the Economic History Society (British). He has frequently been guest speaker or panelist on Detroit commercial and educational television stations. With Mrs. Reed and their five children he lives near the University and gets his exercise by walking the mile between home and campus.

As Director of Libraries, Mr. Reed takes pride in the recent growth of the library and its professional staff, and in the steadily increasing influence of the library in university life. Most effective in this regard is the continuing effort to improve faculty relations. Again, Mr. Reed is fully aware of the expanding role of public relations for the Catholic library. This challenge is being met successfully as the University now takes its proper role in numerous professional groups: the Catholic Library Association and the Michigan Unit of the Catholic Library Association; the American Library Association and the Michigan Library Association, and the Detroit Area Librarians. This last organization meets informally four to six times a year, and the University of Detroit has been host at two recent meetings, providing as its program speaker Jesse Shera of Western Reserve University Library School, and just recently, Dr. Curt Wormann, Director of Hebrew University Library and National Librarian of Israel. (See *Library Journal*, January 1, 1958, pp. 40-41.)

The Significance of Paperbacks on the American Literary Scene

BY JOHN J. DELANEY

Editor, Image Books

On May 22, 1958, Mr. Delaney received the Catholic Digest Award for "Distinguished Service to Christian Journalism and Publishing."

During the first half of the twentieth century, probably the outstanding phenomenon in the book world in the United States was the almost incredible development of the paper-bound book. It is true that the paper-bound book is no newcomer on the American literary scene. During the nineteenth century, there were several periods during which paper books achieved great popularity. For example, in 1885 there were some 1,500 titles published in paper format, of a total output of some 5,000 titles. However, there are significant differences between paper-bounds today and those of the last century which make the present-day product distinct and entirely different from its predecessors. Without attempting any exhaustive analysis of the differences, it can be noted that among the reasons nineteenth century paper-bounds flourished were the low cost of paper, lack of copyright protection for authors and intense rivalry among newspapers. This last factor is particularly important, for paper-bounds then were published primarily by newspapers, were often issued in parts, employed newspaper type (frequently they were offprints of newspaper stories) and, by today's standards, are ugly and practically unreadable.

Today's paperbounds have several distinctive characteristics which make them unique in the history of paper-backs and which, aside from their content, account for their widespread popularity. They are handy and convenient to handle. The great bulk of paper-backs, and the kind with which the reading audience is most famil-

iar, are printed in one of two sizes, 4 3/16 inches by 6 3/8 inches or 4 3/16 inches by 7 1/8 inches, though, as we shall indicate later, there is a recent development in the field which publishes paper-bounds in the size of the original edition; they are most attractively packaged with colorful, appealing covers; they are well-printed, and, in the case of the "quality" paper-backs which we shall discuss later, use good quality paper, and finally, and most important, they are low-priced.

These then are the characteristics of today's paper-backs, which had their genesis in 1939 when Robert de Graff founded Pocket Books, Inc. At that time, book distribution in the United States was achieved almost exclusively through book stores, book departments in department stores, libraries and the fairly recent newcomers on the book scene, the book clubs. Interestingly enough, the first book club of importance was the Book of the Month Club which was founded in 1926, only two years before the Catholic Book Club began to function.

The economics of the book industry was built on hard-bound book prices, with the usual trade discounts. Just as today, book buyers were complaining about the high price of books, and authors and publishers were complaining about the low sales of the average title. Many people were convinced that there was a tremendous mass market for books in a handy, cheap format. Everyone agreed that a quarter would attract this mass market but how to produce books at such a price was the nub of the matter.

Two seemingly insuperable obstacles had

hitherto prevented the realization of this dream. First was the problem of publishing a book at a low enough price to attract this mass market. This was solved by technological improvements in the printing industry, which, through the development of high-speed presses, made it possible to produce books at an extremely low per-unit cost. The difficulty with this solution was that it was necessary to print hundreds of thousands of copies of an individual title if a selling price of 25 cents was to be established. Having solved the problem of production, the second difficulty to be overcome was the establishment of a distribution system which could dispose of the millions of books these new presses were now able to produce. Normally book distribution was achieved through, at best, perhaps 800 first-class outlets, with another 1200-1500 additional book outlets. The reaction of this group to this proposed new development, in general, was one of disinterest. The per-unit profit was so low that most booksellers felt they would lose money if they stocked books at these prices. Even more important to those promoting paper books was the stark fact that there were not enough book stores to produce an adequate volume of sales to sustain quarter books. If the plan of producing paper books at a quarter was to succeed, the entrepreneurs of these new books would have to do one of two things. Either they would have to convince existing book outlets that their turnover in these new cheap paper books would be so high that it would return a profit commensurate with the effort and investment necessary for such a turnover (and even if successful they were still talking of only 2,500 outlets at most), or they would have to find an entirely new system of distribution.

Solution to Distribution Problem

It soon became apparent that resistance from normal book channels, plus the fact that they were so few in number, would prevent the mass distribution of paper books through these outlets that was so essential for the success of the new enterprise. After intensive investigation, the formula evolved was simply to use the outlets of magazine distributors to merchandise paper books. If the magazine distributors could be enticed to take on paper books, there would be immediately available to the paper book publisher close to one hundred thousand outlets.

This is the pattern that emerged and is the predominant distribution pattern for the general paper-book publishers in this country to this day. It is of interest to note that in 1939, Pocket Books, the pioneer in the field, published 34 titles and sold one and a half million books. In 1957, there were more than 100 publishers of paper books of all kinds in the United States; some 1,200 titles were issued, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 320 million paper books were sold. This is truly a phenomenal achievement to have taken place in the short span of less than two decades, and it has caused a revolution in the book business, the results of which are still not clearly apparent.

Influence of Paperbacks

When such widespread distribution of hundreds of millions of paper books was achieved practically overnight, the influence of these paper books was bound to be considerable. While not entirely realized at the time, it has become increasingly apparent what such distribution can mean and the problems it presents. Since such is the case, it is well worth our while to pause for a moment to consider the type of books that have been made available through paper-book distribution.

Initially, paper books were published almost exclusively in three categories; westerns, mysteries and romances, preferably of the more lurid type, either in the content of the book itself and/or in cover treatment. In fact, it was a standard belief among many of the early paper-books publishers that they were publishing for an audience beyond the normal book reader, which just would not buy good books. As time passed, many of the more courageous publishers became convinced that, in addition to this pulp-type audience, there was a large audience which would sustain the publication of better books. In the course of time, at first quite inconspicuously, but in recent years more and more so, serious works of literature, biography, history, politics, economics, philosophy—in short, the whole range of heavier books—began to appear in the various paper-bound lines.

In 1953, this movement toward the publication of more serious books culminated in a whole new concept of paper-bound publishing, with the appearance of the Anchor Book series of paper-bound books. The basic concept of Anchor

Books was, and still remains, that there is a widespread audience for decidedly serious, and often, scholarly books. Pioneered by a brilliant young editor at Doubleday, Jason Epstein, Anchor Books published in 1953, 25 titles, every one of serious content and aimed at, if not the Phi Beta Kappas in the country, certainly at the men and women who are interested in serious literature. There was no attempt to publish popular titles and no compromise with the intellectual content of the books chosen for publication. These were serious books for the serious, intelligent reader.

"Quality" Paper Books

This new development in the paper-book field broke sharply with preceding publishing in the paper field, not only in the type of book that was being offered, but in several other basic concepts. In the first place, the distribution pattern came full cycle, and Anchor Books were designed to be distributed through the normal book channels, i.e. book stores and book departments in department stores. To interest these outlets in handling Anchor Books, it was necessary to price them higher than the prevailing 25 cents paper-book price, to provide a margin of profit sufficient to attract the bookseller. Also, since the audience was more limited than that of the 25 cent paper-bounds, the printings would be smaller, with consequent increased costs per unit. The books were packaged in a better quality paper and a more subdued and distinctive cover approach was evolved. What has happened since 1953 is publishing history. Anchor Books was an immediate success, and dozens of publishers followed in its pioneering footsteps.

A further development in the field of "quality" paper books should be mentioned. In the case of Anchor Books, Vintage, etc., the usual paper-book publisher practice has been to reset the books and make new plates. This usually entailed a minimum printing of 25 thousand copies. Recently, the practice has been developed of reprinting titles in paper format from the original publisher's plates. This really amounts to a reprint operation, since the book is exactly the same format and size as the original edition except for its paper binding. In such a procedure, the usual printing is 10 thousand copies or less. This is not pocket paper-bound publishing with which we are mainly concerned, but,

since it is a type of paper-bound publishing, it should be mentioned in this discussion.

The result of the success of Anchor Books and their imitators is that today we have two different types of publishing in the paper-book field. First on the scene, and very active, are the general paper-books houses, which are distributed primarily by magazine distributors to newsstands, drugstores, railroad stations, etc. Many of these lines, such as Pocket Books, Mentor Books, Penguin Books, also publish books of solid worth and merit. The other paper-book development is, for lack of a better name, called "quality" paper books, and these books are distributed through more conventional book channels and have a more limited distribution, mainly through bookstores and book departments. However, increasingly, these books are becoming available at the better and larger drugstores and newsstands. Basically, though, the difference between the two concepts is that the "quality" paper books are directly aimed at a higher intellectual level market, are printed on better quality paper and are higher priced, ranging usually from 75 cents to \$1.45. The general paper-book publishers price their books at 25, 35 and 50 cents; in general their product is aimed at the broadest possible market, is printed on wood-pulp, and is distributed mainly through non-bookstore outlets.

Catholic Reading Audience

During the period that this spectacular development in paper-bounds was taking place, another interesting development had been attracting great interest in the publishing world. This was the gradual realization by many people in the publishing confraternity that there was in existence a large Catholic reading audience. To be blunt, for many years there was a widespread feeling among general publishers that it was unprofitable to publish Catholic books, except on a limited scale, as there was no adequate reading audience to sustain any intensive publishing in the Catholic field.

In the last decade, this feeling has been completely dissipated by the emergence on general best-seller lists of such best-selling authors as Thomas Merton with his *Seven Storey Mountain*, Fulton Oursler with his *Greatest Story Ever Told*, Fulton J. Sheen with his many popular successes and numerous other titles which placed high on the national best-seller lists.

When such papers as the *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune* and *San Francisco Chronicle* began to list these titles high on their best-seller lists, publishing circles began to take notice. Apace with this sudden appearance of Catholic best sellers on the national list was a tremendous growth of interest in things Catholic.

In the field of Catholic books this was reflected in a growing interest and demand for books on every aspect of the Church and her teachings. In addition to the publishing which had always been done in this field by Catholic publishers, and a few of the general publishers, many general publishers, who had evinced no interest in Catholic books, began to vie for Catholic titles. In recent years, several of the major general publishers have established outstanding lists of Catholic titles; and, indeed, in the most recent analysis of Catholic trade books made by Eugene Willging, director of libraries at the Catholic University of America, of the first six publishers of Catholic books, by number of titles published, three are general publishers and three are Catholic publishers, and of the total of 678 books of Catholic interest published in 1957, more than one-third were issued by general publishers. With few exceptions, any of the outstanding general publishers welcome good Catholic books on their list.

With the tremendous expansion of paper books and the rise of interest in books on Catholic subjects, it was inevitable that the two spheres of publishing would sooner or later come together and that Catholic paper books would put in an appearance.

Image Books

Just as in the general field of paper-bound publishing there has been an occasional Catholic paper-bound publication, so in the Catholic field there occasionally have been paper-bound books published. Paper-bound books, as we know them today, came into existence in 1939 with the launching of Pocket Books. In the field of "quality" paper books the launching of Anchor Books in 1953 was the pioneer. In the Catholic field, paper-bound books came of age with the first publications of Image Books in the Fall of 1954. There had been paper-bound books in the Catholic field before the advent of Image Books. Among the pioneers in the field were Lumen Books, published by J. S. Paluch in Chicago,

Catechetical Guild Books of St. Paul, Minnesota, the Paulist Press publications in New York; there had also been occasional titles published by some of the Catholic publishers and magazines. Recently, Newman Press has begun to issue substantial numbers of books in paper format. In all these cases, the books published by these firms were their own books only, in contrast to the usual practice of paper-book publishers in the general field, where mainly the works of other publishers were re-issued in paper binding.

Philosophy of Image Book Publication

Since Image Books are playing so important a role in the field of paper books, it might be advisable to consider the philosophy behind their publication. The basic publishing concept of Image Books is to make available in attractive format at the lowest possible cost well-written books for every intellectual need in the Catholic field. Although a "quality" line of paper books, it differs sharply in this respect from all other "quality" line in offering books for every intellectual need, as opposed to a line of books offered solely to intellectuals. Consequently, Image Books will publish St. Thomas Aquinas on the same list with Bruce Marshall's *Father Malachy's Miracle*. It differs from the general paper lines in that its appeal is to a particular group, rather than to the broadest possible market. It differs from previous Catholic paper lines in that it alone offers the works of many publishers in its varied lists. And, finally, it was the first line of basically religious books offered on the general market by a general publisher. Since 1954, several other religious lines have appeared, but none of the scope and size of Image Books.

In recent years, there has been a further expansion of Catholic paper books among the general paper-book publishers, but on an occasional basis. Such paper-book publishers as Pocket Books, New American Library, Popular Library, Penguin Books, all have included Catholic titles in their lists. In none of these instances, however, was there a planned program of Catholic publishing offered, as is the case with Image Books. Rather, it was the publication of an occasional Catholic title which the editors thought of broad enough interest to include with their other titles as one of a general line of books. In pass-

ing, I think it might be of interest to note that I have spoken to one or two of these general publishers who in recent months have issued Catholic titles. They agree that their Catholic titles have sold well, but not in the quantities they have achieved with other categories of books in their lines.

In general, then, Catholic paper books are being published in five broad categories. First are those published by the general paper-book publishers, who are including in their lists occasional Catholic titles and giving them widespread newsstand and drugstore distribution. Secondly is the Image line which attains widespread circulation mainly through Catholic book stores, general book stores and department stores with good Catholic departments, churches and some newsstands and drugstores. Third, the specialized Catholic publisher, as represented by Catechetical Guild, Lumen and Newman, whose distribution is achieved almost exclusively through Catholic book stores and churches. Fourth are those general publishers of "quality" paper books, such as Anchor Books, Meridian and Viking Portables, which have included Catholic titles in their lists. And finally, in a catch-all category, are those publishers, both Catholic and general, who issue, occasionally, original titles in paper-bound editions.

Two Major Developments

This then is the situation as it exists today. The paper-bound phenomenon is one of the most spectacular events in the book trade in the twentieth century. The rise of a vigorous and widespread Catholic reading audience is another, not quite so spectacular, but nevertheless very definite, development in the book industry. From the merger of these two developments has grown the Catholic paper book, which, in my opinion, is only on the threshold of its development. The future development and growth of the Catholic paper book are subjects with which we are not in this discussion directly concerned. What is of interest to us is just what effect Catholic paper books are having on the American literary scene and the significance of Catholic paper books to Catholic literature and readers.

From the viewpoint of numbers of titles and from numbers of Catholic paper-bounds sold, I fear that the impact of the Catholic paper-bound on the American scene to date has not been too

forceful. Referring once again to Mr. Willing's survey of Catholic publishing in 1957, there were some 169 Catholic paper-bounds published. This represents approximately 14 per cent of the total output of paper-bound titles in the United States. Now, on the surface, this may seem like a very creditable performance, if we relate Catholic population to total population and then apply these percentages to Catholic paper-bounds. According to the latest edition of the *Catholic Directory*, Catholics constitute approximately 20 per cent of the total population of the country, and, in the field of paper books, Catholic titles are 14 per cent of the total number of paper-bound titles published.

Impact of Catholic Paperbacks

Unfortunately, the actual situation is far less rosy than these figures indicate. In the first place, many of the books listed as Catholic paper books are of a very limited appeal. Quite aside from their possible impact on the general literary market in the United States, it is doubtful if they will even have much impact on the Catholic market. It is not necessary to specify titles, but anyone acquainted with the titles of many of the Catholic paper-bounds, to say nothing of their literary merit, will agree that this is a just appraisal of the situation.

But even more important in considering the impact of Catholic paper books on the general audience is the shockingly low percentage of Catholic paper-bounds sold, of the total number of general-appeal paper books in the United States. There are no adequate figures for the total number of Catholic paper books sold in the United States last year, but a fairly liberal estimate of the total number distributed would be well under five million. When you recall that the total number of paper books distributed in the United States last year was somewhere in the neighborhood of 30 million, the woeful inadequacy of Catholic paper book distribution in relation to the number of Catholics is apparent. It is a sad commentary on the mass American literary tastes when a book such as *Peyton Place* bids fair to become the best-selling paper book of all times. It is even sadder to contemplate that this title alone sold more than all the Catholic paper books combined. The fact of the matter is that so far as quantity of books distributed in the general paper-book market is concerned,

Catholic paper books had no appreciable effect. For further confirmation, I refer you to the display of paper books on the average newsstand.

This is a rather gloomy picture, but there is another aspect to paper books which does present a far brighter portrait of the effect of Catholic paper books. This is the position of Catholic paper books in relation to the "quality" paper-book lines. Before discussing the specific effects of Catholic paper books in this area, it might be appropriate to direct our discussion for a few moments to certain aspects of "quality" book publishing which will be of value to understand in relation to our overall considerations.

Impact of "Quality" Paper Books

The first of these points is that the distribution achieved through "quality" paper lines is far below that of the general lines. As is so often the case in these fields, there are no adequate statistics as to the total number of "quality" paper-bounds sold last year, but an educated guess would put this figure at less than four million copies. However, the salient factor to be born in mind about this distribution is the type of reader reached by these books. The typical reader of the "quality" paper book is usually a person of more than average intelligence and education, is often in a position which commands attention and consequently is literate and vocal. And it is in this area of paper-book publishing that Catholic paper books, as represented by Image Books in particular, but by other Catholic paper books as well, are having a definite impact.

From the viewpoint of sales figures, without divulging precise figures, I can assure you that Image Books compare favorably with any "quality" paper line in the business. It probably ranks second in books distributed, and in per title distribution across the board is probably the leader in the field. In the area of "quality" paper books, Image Books is right up with the leaders.

Nevertheless, it does seem to me that the greatest impact Catholic paper-bounds have made is not entirely in the influence it has wielded because of numbers of books distributed, important though such distribution is for a variety of reasons. More intangible factors are at work which have had great effect and which, I am firmly convinced, will have far-reaching consequences.

One of the great contributions Image Books have made on the American literary scene has been to underline emphatically and to proclaim to Catholics and non-Catholics alike, the large body of fine Catholic writing which Catholics have produced in the last half century.

On the whole, non-Catholics have been pretty much unaware of the existence of a corpus of fine Catholic writing; and indeed, many Catholics, even though familiar in a vague way with a few isolated titles, did not appreciate the wealth and caliber of modern Catholic literature. It was only when the great works of distinguished Catholic authors were collected in a single series that the artistry and high literary merit of Catholic literature were realized. Only then was it widely realized that our Catholic culture had produced a volume of worth which can stand favorable comparison with any cultural group in our society. G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, Francois Mauriac, Georges Bernanos, Karl Adam, Thomas Merton, Fulton J. Sheen, Jacques Maritain, Etienne Gilson, Paul Horgan, Evelyn Waugh, Bruce Marshall—those are giants by any standards. Among their ranks are Nobel Prize winners, members of the French Academy, Pulitzer Prize winners—practically every outstanding literary award or literary academy was to be found represented among this group. Obviously, any group would be proud to have produced such a glittering array of authors and scholars.

Catholic Literature

No longer is it necessary to wonder about the caliber of Catholic literature when a discussion of authors, books and literature arises, for here is a group of authors whose works merit high acclaim in any literary or scholarly group. In short, one of the immediate effects of Catholic paper books has been to emphasize dramatically and unmistakably what a body of literate Catholic writing has been produced in this century. Add to this modern collection *The Imitation of Christ*, *Apologia Pro Vita Sua*, *City of God*, *Introduction to the Devout Life*, *Ascent of Mount Carmel*, *Summa Contra Gentiles*, collections of the encyclicals of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI, to mention just a few great works of Catholic authorship from the past, and it brings home once again the magnificent heritage of Catholic literature available for the modern

reader.

As Catholic paper books of this stature become more widely distributed, it seems to me that there is bound to be a general raising of the literary standards of our Catholic audience. I am fully cognizant of the fact that there is and always will be a large audience of readers interested only in pulp-type literature. Nevertheless, a most interesting side light of our Image Book experience is that good books do have a wide appeal—far wider than many of us realize. I feel that, inevitably, the influence of good books will begin to have a broader effect and will produce a more discriminating audience.

Paperbacks and Attitudes Toward Catholic

Another intangible effect, which I think may be ascribed to Catholic paper books, is the role they are assuming in helping to shape attitudes to Catholicism and the Church. One of our most interesting experiences with Image Books has been the number of non-Catholics who have been reading them. I have pointed out earlier how impressed many non-Catholics have been by the caliber of Catholic writing as they have encountered it in Catholic paper books. Not quite so apparent, but certainly evident, is the fact that a substantial number of Catholics who are interested in things Catholic are finding books readily available which explain the teaching of the Church and answer the questions they had wondered about but kept to themselves. Not merely finding these answers, but finding them in books they can read and appreciate for the lucid, reasoned, literate presentation of the skilled author. It is impossible to measure the exact influence of such reading, but unquestionably the presentation of the Catholic position in readily available form in a milieu understandable to the intelligent inquirer must go far towards creating, at the very least, a better atmosphere of understanding and tolerance.

A further imponderable, which, though it may take time, must eventually make itself felt, is the influence of fine, readily available Catholic literature on prospective authors. If budding authors are exposed solely to trash, such exposure certainly helps them to develop into writers of trash. If, on the other hand, there is an abundance of good reading available, certainly those good books will be a force in directing such prospective authors towards better writing. Now, I will

be the first to admit that this is a rather vague area to define, and I am not for one moment proposing that making Catholic books readily available on a broad scale will result overnight in a new group of outstanding Catholic authors. Would that it were so simple! But it is part of an overall influence which can exert, in its own way, some effect on budding authors.

Not so nebulous is the fact that these paper-bound books provide a substantial additional revenue for authors whose works are represented. Granted that it is just one of many sources of subsidiary income for publishers and authors; nevertheless, it is a fact that paper-bound books each year pay millions of dollars in royalty. In the Catholic field, royalty so paid would be much more modest but, nevertheless, would run well into the six figures. It is just one more small item to be added to the credit side of the ledger, but the effect such income might have on the career of a new author or the assistance such income could give to a publisher is far from negligible.

Conclusion

These, then, are some of the factors and areas in which Catholic paper-bound books have exerted an influence on the literary scene in the United States. It is far from the complete picture, but I think it does bring out the salient points of the effect of this new development in the field of Catholic letters. It is a picture which has gloomy spots, but it is far from a gloomy picture. My personal feeling is that Catholic paper-bounds, and indeed all Catholic books, are only tapping the threshold of the potential audience and the effect they should and will exert on the American scene. After all, Catholic paper-bounds, as exemplified by Image Books, are relatively new on the American book scene. With a basic audience of some 33 million Catholics, plus the tremendous reservoir of interest about the Church among non-Catholics, it does seem to me that it is inevitable that Catholic paper-bounds will expand swiftly in the next few years.

Many factors, of course, will decide whether or not my prediction will be realized. Certainly not the least of these factors is the influence exerted by such groups as the Catholic Library Association in spreading interest in the books

(Continued on page 475)

100 Basic Books in Psychology

COMPILED BY
CHARLES A. WEISGERBER, S.J.

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In preparing this list, the compiler was torn between two desires: to list classics in psychology regardless of age, availability or coverage of the general field; and to list books which will serve as a small, working library for undergraduates interested in acquiring a broad knowledge of the field of psychology. The latter objective was chosen as more practical in view of the function of the small college library.

Roughly half of the books are texts. One reason for this is that such books usually provide the most accessible summaries of large bodies of knowledge in a given field; another is that undergraduates will ordinarily not be equipped to profit by the more erudite research works. An unfortunate side-effect will be the need to keep replacing many of these texts as they become outdated. But this is to be expected in a growing discipline—and a competitive market. Annotations are generally omitted in the case of textbooks because they would amount to little more than definitions of the main terms of the titles and general statements to the effect that the books are worth reading. Comments are made only when there is something special to note. Similarly, it should be understood that many books in psychology will have some drawbacks from the philosophical standpoint; to comment on each such book would be tedious.

As to age, there was a deliberate preference for more recent books, especially in areas which are developing rapidly or attracting authors and publishers. There are some notable exceptions, which are usually explained in the annotations. Some areas may seem to be overemphasized. In

part, this is an artifact of the system of grouping; in part, it is due to an abundance of good books in some areas; in part, it simply represents the compiler's preferences or blind spots.

General Reference Works:

Annual Review of Psychology. Stanford, Calif., Annual Reviews, Inc. 1950.

Reviews significant progress in various areas of psychology, usually for the past year; from January to about July is ahead of *Psychological Abstracts* for recent references of importance; annual coverage of whole field, however, is not complete; quality of reviews is uneven.

Contemporary Psychology, A Journal of Reviews. Washington, D.C., American Psychological Assoc. 1956.

Fairly prompt reviews of the more important books in psychology; reviewers are generally quite exacting critics; perhaps the best reference for keeping up-to-date in library holdings in psychology.

ENGLISH, Horace B., and English, Eva D., ed. *Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytic Terms*. N.Y., Longmans, Green. 1958.

Should prove to be widely accepted; the senior editor has had a students' dictionary which has gone into several editions.

Harvard List of Books in Psychology. Cambridge Mass., Harvard Univ. Press. 1955.

A useful basic list of some 600 books; but one has to watch for more recent editions of many of them.

Psychological Abstracts. Washington, D.C.,

American Psychological Assoc. 1927.

The major reference tool in psychology since its inception. Covers practically all of the major journals of psychology and related fields in English and the major foreign languages.

WARREN, Howard D., ed. *Dictionary of Psychology*. Boston, Houghton Mifflin. 1934. Though relatively old, this is still the most authoritative special dictionary of psychology.

General Introduction to Empirical and Philosophical Psychology:

ANABLE, Raymond F. *Philosophical Psychology*. N.Y., Fordham Press. 1940.

Has "textbook" written all over it, but students find it one of the most helpful books for reference in courses on philosophical psychology.

BRENNAN, Robert E. *Thomistic Psychology*. N.Y., Macmillan. 1941.

A clear and relatively brief presentation of the psychology of Aristotle and of St. Thomas.

DONCEEL, Joseph. *Philosophical Psychology*. N.Y., Sheed and Ward. 1955.

An excellent book, written as a textbook but not merely another scholastic compendium; treats most of the philosophical problems raised by contemporary psychology and psychopathology.

GANNON, Timothy J. *Psychology: The Unity of Human Behavior*. Boston, Ginn and Co. 1954.

HILGARD, Ernest R. *Introduction to Psychology*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Harcourt, Brace. 1957.

MAHER, Michael. *Psychology: Empirical and Rational*. 9th ed. London, Longmans, Green. 1930.

Although the empirical part is badly out of date, the rational is still hard to surpass; especially valuable now for discussions of various modern philosophies of human nature.

MORGAN, Clifford T. *Introduction to Psychology*. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1956.

MUNN, Norman L. *Psychology*. 3rd ed. Boston, Houghton Mifflin. 1956.

WALTERS, Sr. Annette, and O'Hara, Sr. Kevin. *Persons and Personality: An Introduction to Psychology*. N.Y., Appleton-Century-

Crofts. 1953.

A good general introduction to the field of psychology, broader than most texts; gives one a good idea of the scope of psychology.

Experimental:

BUGELSKI, B. R. *The Psychology of Learning*. N.Y., Holt. 1956.

HILGARD, Ernest R. *Theories of Learning*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1956.

A clear, relatively brief, accurate, critical presentation and evaluation of the important theories of the nature of the learning process.

JOHNSON, Donald M. *The Psychology of Thought and Judgment*. N.Y., Harper. 1955.

A survey of theories and research regarding thinking and allied processes; is not limited to strictly experimental findings.

McGEOCH, John A., and Irion, Arthur L. *The Psychology of Human Learning*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Longmans, Green. 1952.

The best manual in this area of psychology; a thorough survey of the experimental work on learning; such extensive bibliographies that this book is probably the basic source of references on learning.

MOORE, Thomas V. *Cognitive Psychology*. Phila., Lippincott. 1939.

Included here, despite its age, because it is a very original book and treats some of the usual topics, such as perception and learning, from an unusual standpoint.

REYMERT, Martin L., ed. *Feelings and Emotions: The Mooseheart Symposium*. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1950.

Papers by a number of the foremost authorities in this field; include theoretical presentations and reviews of research; quite comprehensive.

STEPHENS, Stanley S., ed. *Handbook of Experimental Psychology*. N.Y., Wiley. 1951.

A mine of information; the chapters are by top specialists in each field; a reference tool that will retain its value for many years.

THORPE, Louis P., and Schuller, Allen M. *Contemporary Theories of Learning*. N.Y., Ronald Press. 1954.

WOODWORTH, Robert S. *Experimental Psychology*. N.Y., Holt. 1938.

A classic text; the new edition listed below does not

completely supersede this because of omissions of some valuable material in the revision. Combines the advantages of a readable, teachable text and a reference work.

WOODWORTH, Robert S., and Schlosberg, Harold. *Experimental Psychology*. rev. ed. N.Y., Holt. 1954.

Statistics, Measurement:

ANASTASI, Anne. *Psychological Testing*. N.Y., Macmillan. 1954.

Probably the best book on psychological testing today; well-written, common sense, thorough, scientifically sound.

BUROS, Oscar K. ed. *The Fourth Mental Measurements Yearbook*. Highland Park, N.J., Gryphon Press. 1953.

The standard reference work on tests; contains description and evaluation of tests, bibliographies. (The earlier yearbooks, particularly the third, are not outdated. Before the yearbooks there were several bibliographies of mental tests under the same editorship.)

EDWARDS, Allen L. *Statistical Methods for the Behavioral Sciences*. N.Y., Rinehart. 1954.

FREEMAN, Frank S. *Theory and Practice of Psychological Testing*. rev. ed. N.Y., Holt. 1955.

GUILFORD, Joy P. *Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education*. 3rd ed. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1956.

GUILFORD, Joy P. *Psychometric Methods*. 2nd ed. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1955.

The scope of this book is all methods of measurement applied to psychology; broader than mental tests alone.

McNEMAR, Quinn. *Psychological Statistics*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Wiley. 1955.

Applied, Industrial

BURTT, Harold E. *Applied Psychology*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Prentice-Hall. 1957.

CHAPANIS, Alphonse, Garner, Wendell R., and Morgan, Clifford T. *Applied Experimental Psychology: Human Factors in Engineering Design*. N.Y., Wiley. 1949.

The first textbook in a new field: the application of the findings of experimental psychology to engineering problems, particularly in design and production.

FRYER, Douglas H., and Henry, E. R., ed. *Handbook of Applied Psychology*. 2 vols. N.Y., Rinehart. 1950.

Survey of the field by specialists; very extensive bibliography; will retain its value for some years.

GHISELLI, Edwin E., and Brown, Clarence W. *Personnel and Industrial Psychology*. 2nd ed. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1955.

HEPNER, Harry W. *Psychology Applied to Life and Work*. 3rd ed. N.Y. Prentice-Hall. 1957.

LAWSHE, Charles H., ed. *Psychology of Industrial Relations*. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1953.

ROE, Anne. *The Psychology of Occupations*. N.Y., Wiley. 1956.

SORENSEN, Herbert. *Psychology in Education*. 3rd ed. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1954.

Developmental:

CARMICHAEL, Leonard, ed. *Manual of Child Psychology*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Wiley. 1954.

A series of articles by specialists in various areas of child psychology, quite authoritative, furnished with excellent bibliographies; some areas of child psychology are omitted.

GARRISON, Karl C. *Psychology of Adolescence*. 5th ed. N.Y., Prentice-Hall. 1956.

GOODENOUGH, Florence L. *Exceptional Children*. N.Y., Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1956.

Study, education and management of the child who is exceptional by reason of physical or mental defect, unusual talent, behavior problems, etc.

HURLOCK, Elizabeth B. *Child Development*. 3rd ed. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1956.

JERSILD, Arthur T. *Child Psychology*. 4th ed. N.Y., Prentice-Hall. 1954.

Probably the most widely used current text in this field; distinguished by common-sense approach; contributes to a real understanding and appreciation of children.

JERSILD, Arthur T. *The Psychology of Adolescence*. N.Y., Macmillan. 1957.

PIKUNAS, Justin. *Fundamental Child Psychology*. Milwaukee, Bruce. 1957.

PRESSEY, Sidney L., and Kuhlen, Raymond G. *Psychological Development Through the Life Span*. N.Y., Harper. 1957.

An excellent survey of the full course of development, including maturity and old age.

SCHNEIDERS, Alexander A. *The Psychology of Adolescence*. Milwaukee, Bruce. 1951.

A bit old for this area, but the most recent Catholic book.

THORPE, Louis P., and Cruze, Wendell W. *Developmental Psychology*. N.Y., Ronald Press. 1956.

ZUBEK, John P., and Solberg, Patricia A. *Human Development*. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1954.

Hard reading, but packed with information; evolutionary bias is prominent.

Dynamic, Abnormal, Social:

ALLPORT, Gordon W. *Personality: A Psychological Interpretation*. N.Y., Holt. 1937.

Despite its age this is by all odds the best book on the subject of personality; remarkably thorough and well-balanced.

CAVANAGH, John R., and McGoldrich, James B. *Fundamental Psychiatry*. Milwaukee, Bruce. 1953.

A rather conventional text of psychiatry but distinguished by its orderliness and its thorough Catholic viewpoint.

COLEMAN, James C. *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*. rev. ed. Chicago, Scott, Foresman. 1957.

EYSENCK, H. J. *The Structure of Human Personality*. N.Y., Wiley. 1953.

A critical presentation of theories of personality organization, examined in the light of a thorough review of the research data.

HALL, Calvin S., and Lindzey, Gardner. *Theories of Personality*. N.Y., Wiley. 1957.

HUNT, Joseph McV., ed. *Personality and Behavior Disorders: A Handbook Based on Experimental and Clinical Research*. 2 vols. N.Y., Ronald. 1944.

A reference work which still has considerable value for the study of specific topics in personality, dynamics and abnormal psychology.

KLINBERG, Otto. *Social Psychology*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Holt. 1954.

LINDZEY, Gardner, ed. *Handbook of Social Psychology*. 2 vols. Cambridge, Mass., Addison-Wesley. 1954.

Authoritative presentation of various aspects of social psychology by specialists; quite comprehensive and thorough.

MCCARY, J. L., ed. *Psychology of Personality: Six Modern Approaches*. N.Y., Logos Press. 1956.

MCCLELLAND, David C. *Personality*. N.Y., Dryden Press. 1951.

McKINNEY, Fred. *Psychology of Personal Adjustment*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Wiley. 1949.

This book has some excellent, practical suggestions for healthy adjustment particularly designed for the college student.

MOORE, Thomas V. *The Driving Forces of Human Nature and Their Adjustment*. N.Y., Grune and Stratton. 1948.

A scientific and thoughtful treatment of normal and abnormal dynamic influences on human behavior. Quite original in many ways and distinctively Catholic.

MOORE, Thomas V. *The Nature and Treatment of Mental Disorders*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Grune and Stratton. 1951.

A highly original book, based to a great extent on research done by and under the direction of Dom Moore.

MURPHY, Gardner. *Personality: A Biosocial Approach to Origins and Structure*. N.Y., Harper. 1947.

MURPHY, Gardner, Murphy, Lois B., and Newcomb, Theodore M. *Experimental Social Psychology*. rev. ed. N.Y., Harper. 1937.

Still quite useful despite its age; a prodigious bibliography; social psychology of childhood occupies a prominent part.

O'KELLY, Lawrence I., and Muckler, Fred. *Introduction to Psychopathology*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Prentice-Hall. 1955.

ROYCE, James E. *Personality and Mental Health*. Milwaukee, Bruce. 1955.

SCHNEIDERS, Alexander A. *Personal Adjustment and Mental Health*. N.Y., Rinehart. 1955.

SHAFFER, Laurance F., and Shoben, Edward J., Jr. *The Psychology of Adjustment*. 2nd ed. Boston, Houghton Mifflin. 1956.

A first-class text on the principles of adjustment to the problems of life; common sense, despite a tincture of behaviorism.

WHITE, Robert W. *The Abnormal Personality*. 2nd. ed. N.Y., Ronald Press. 1956.

An unusually readable textbook; clear, thorough; orientation is moderately psychoanalytic.

History and Schools of Psychology:

A History of Psychology in Autobiography. 4 vols. Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Press. 1930-52.

Outstanding modern psychologists contribute brief accounts of their psychological work.

BORING, Edward G. *A History of Experimental Psychology*. 2nd ed. N.Y., Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1950.

A history of theories and scientific work in psychology in so far as they pertained to the experimental tradition; covers 1690 to about 1940.

BORING, Edward G. *Sensation and Perception in the History of Psychology*. N.Y., Appleton-Century. 1942.

Similar to the same author's history mentioned above, but limited in scope; covers almost the same time-span.

BRETT, George S. *A History of Psychology*. 3 vols. London, Allen and Unwin. 1921.

This is by far the most comprehensive history of psychology in English. Unfortunately, out of print.

HEIDBREDEER, Edna. *Seven Psychologies*. N.Y., Century. 1933.

Clear and accurate presentation of the important theories at the time; not at all out-of-date for some of these theories.

MARX, Melvin H., ed. *Psychological Theory: Contemporary Readings*. N.Y., Macmillan. 1951.

Excerpts from the writings of 39 authors.

MISIACK, Henryk, and Staudt, Virginia M. *Catholics in Psychology: A Historical Survey*. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1954.

Treatment of European and American Catholic psychologists active in the development of scientific psychology; the material on the Europeans is not generally available in other American books.

MURPHY, Gardner. *Historical Introduction to Modern Psychology*. rev. ed. N.Y., Harcourt, Brace.. 1949.

Of the histories listed here, probably the easiest to read for the non-specialist; broad in coverage; emphasizes trends and lines of influence.

PETERS, R. S., ed. *Brett's History of Psychology*. N.Y., Macmillan. 1953.

A good abridgment of Brett's classic; but a little biased in some instances.

SPEARMAN, Charles W. *Psychology Down the Ages*. 2 vols. N.Y., Macmillan. 1937.

The first volume is a history of various problems and topics in psychology; the second, a presentation of Spearman's theoretical organization of psychology. Unfortunately, out of print.

WOODWORTH, Robert S. *Contemporary Schools of Psychology*. rev. ed. N.Y., Ronald Press. 1948.

A remarkably clear, brief and fair presentation of the major tenets or tendencies of the various schools of psychology which have been influential since shortly before the turn of the century.

ZILBOORG, Gregory, and Henry, G. W. *A History of Medical Psychology*. N.Y., Norton. 1941.

A history of psychiatry and abnormal psychology from ancient times to the present.

Various:

ANASTASI, Anne. *Differential Psychology*. 3rd ed. N.Y., Macmillan. 1958.

Probably the text in this area, which embraces the nature, etiology and measurement of mental traits in which individuals, races and other groups may differ.

ARNOLD, Magda B., and Gasson, John A., ed. *The Human Person: An Approach to an Integral Theory of Personality*. N.Y., Ronald Press. 1954.

A studied attempt to develop strictly Catholic approaches to basic theoretical problems in psychology, particularly to construct a theory of personality from the Catholic viewpoint.

BRACELAND, Francis J. ed. *Faith, Reason, and Modern Psychiatry*. N.Y., P. J. Kenedy. 1955.

A series of essays by a distinguished group of authors on the relation of religion and psychiatry as seen by Catholics; many of the essays represent brilliantly original thought.

CLARK, Kenneth E. *America's Psychologists, A Survey of a Growing Profession*. Washington, D.C., American Psychological Assoc. 1957.

A useful source for the student who wishes to get an accurate idea of the status of psychology as a profession; technical, not a popular treatment.

CURRAN, Charles A. *Counseling in Catholic Life and Education*. N.Y., Macmillan, 1952.

By one of the spokesmen of the Rogers group; application of the client-centered methods to counseling in Catholic institutions.

FESTINGER, Leon, and Katz, Daniel, ed. *Research Methods in the Behavioral Sciences*. N.Y., Dryden Press. 1953.

Concerned primarily with social psychology; authoritative.

FRANKL, Victor E. *The Doctor and the Soul*. N.Y., Knopf. 1955.

Proposes a new theory and method of psychotherapy as a supplement to psychoanalysis; stresses importance of a philosophy of life and the spiritual needs of the patient.

FREUD, Sigmund. *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*. N.Y., Boni and Liveright. 1920. (Reprinted by Perma Giants, 1949).

A complete, clear, simple introduction to Freudian theory; regarded as the best of Freud's books from the standpoint of systematic presentation of his theory.

FREUD, Sigmund. *New Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis*. N.Y., Norton. 1933.

Practically speaking, this is the final version of Freud's theoretical system.

JAMES, William. *The Principles of Psychology*. N.Y., Holt. 1890. (Reprinted by Dover, 1950.)

A classic of American psychology; factually quite out-of-date but still important for some of the author's basic ideas.

LINDWORSKY, Johannes. *The Training of the Will*; trans. by A. Steiner and E. A. Fitzpatrick. Milwaukee, Bruce. 1929.

Clear presentation of an eminently practical theory and system of will training by one of the authorities on the psychology of will.

LOUTITT, Chauncey M., et al. *Clinical Psychology of Exceptional Children*. 3rd ed. N.Y., Harper. 1957.

A comprehensive treatment of the diagnosis and treatment of behavior and adjustment problems of children; eclectic outlook; excellent bibliographies.

NUTTIN, Joseph. *Psychoanalysis and Person-*

ality; trans. by G. Lamb. N.Y., Sheed and Ward. 1953.

A calm, thorough and penetrating evaluation of psychoanalysis, showing its inadequacies and building a more adequate theory of personality development.

STONE, Calvin P., ed. *Comparative Psychology*. 3rd ed. N.Y., Prentice-Hall. 1951.

Comparative psychology in America means animal psychology for the most part. The most successful of the few texts in this area.

VANDERVELDT, James H., and Odenwald, Robert P. *Psychiatry and Catholicism*. 2nd ed. N.Y., McGraw-Hill. 1957.

Detailed discussion of psychiatric problems in the light of Catholic doctrine; thorough treatment of issues raised by modern psychiatric theory and practice.

WENGER, M. A., Jones, F. N., and Jones, M. H. *Physiological Psychology*. N.Y., Holt. 1956.

A good, clear introduction to the field of the relation between physiological processes and mental activities.

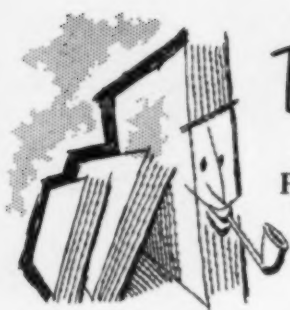
WERNER, Heinz. *Comparative Psychology of Mental Development*. rev. ed. N.Y., International Universities Press. 1957.

This represents comparative psychology as understood in Europe: a comparative study of infant and adult, animal and man, primitive and civilized, abnormal and normal; has some excellent insights on fundamental principles of human development which are found in few American texts.

Significance of Catholic Paperbacks . . .

(Continued from page 469)

made available in Catholic paper-bounds. The cooperation that I have experienced from all facets of Catholic life in this country in support of Image Books has been most heartwarming. It would be disastrous from every viewpoint if this support should be relaxed one iota. It is essential that all of you who believe in good reading should continue to support and promote to the best of your ability books which you have enjoyed, which are well-written, and which can have only a good effect on our various communities. With such cooperation from all sources, I am sure that the slogan of Catholic Book Week this year, "Christian Reading for Christian Living," will be one step closer to realization. It is a goal worthy of full support from every source; and I feel that the closer we get to it, the better will be our personal lives, our communities, our nation and, indeed, our world.



Book Talk FOR PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

BY

SISTER M. CLAUDIA, I.H.M.
Marygrove College Library
Detroit, Michigan

The February, 1958, issue of *Homiletic and Pastoral Review* includes an article on "The Implications of *Sedes Sapientiae*," by Father John L. White, S.M., the priest commissioned to prepare the official translation of *Sedes Sapientiae* and the General Statutes that accompany it.

The official translation of the apostolic constitution, *Sedes Sapientiae*, and General Statutes (Washington, D.C.; Catholic University of America Press) is available in a bound edition, as well as an unbound.

Research

Although emphasis is on research in history, *The Modern Researcher*, by Jacques Barzum and Henry F. Graff (Harcourt, Brace, \$6.50), should find a place on the reference shelves of every college library. The authors live up to their individual reputations for writing well and provide an up-to-date manual for anyone who "is or will be engaged in research and report writing, regardless of his field of interest." This handbook of research methods and guide for the writing of acceptable expository English adds an important feature which many similar manuals omit: concrete suggestions for the evaluation and interpretation of facts.

The cumulative index to the annual *Writings on American History* is now available from the American Historical Association (Washington, D.C., \$10.00). This first cumulation covers the years 1902-1940 but unfortunately omits—probably because of space limitations—a number of the subject subdivisions found in the annual volumes.

The University of Wisconsin Press (430

Sterling Court, Madison 6, Wis.) has just issued a *Public Relations Bibliography*, compiled by Scott M. Cutlip (\$5.00). The first section covers sources of information on public relations practice; the second gives an annotated bibliography of books, periodicals and pamphlets, including material on bulletin boards, annual reports and mass media, and the third section gives references to select films on public relations practice.

The Stinehour Press (Lunenburg, Vermont) is advertising the "first valuable bibliography of Michigan to be published." This *Selective Bibliography of Michigan*, compiled by Albert Harry Greenly (\$25.00), has been issued in a limited edition of 500 copies, of which 450 are for sale.

Microfilm

The third edition of *Newspapers on Microfilm*, compiled by George A. Schwegmann, Jr. (Library of Congress Card Division, \$3.00), contains about 8,000 entries, including those for some 1,650 foreign newspapers that have been microfilmed.

Award Winners

The ninth annual National Book Awards were presented to John Cheever for his novel, *The Wapshot Chronicle*, to Catherine Drinker Bowen for her biography of Sir Edward Coke, *The Lion and the Throne*, and to Robert Penn Warren for his book of poetry, *Promises: Poems, 1954-1956*.

Notable Books

"Notable Books of 1957," a selection made by the Notable Books Council of the Public Library Association, a division of the American Library Association, with the aid of 37 participating libraries includes Barbara Ward Jackson's *Interplay of East and West* (Norton, \$3.50).

Free or Inexpensive Items

The Sword of the Spirit (128 Sloane St., London, S.W. 1) continues to issue its exceptionally fine pamphlets, as well as its timely bulletin, the *Catholic International Outlook*. The last four pamphlets are: *My Brother's Keeper*, by Barbara Ward (4d), *The Future of Africa* (the encyclical *Fidei donum*, 9d), *Many Are Called* (Pius XII's address on the lay apostolate, 6d) and

God and the Russians, two articles by Gunnar D. Kumlien and Katherine Hunter Blair (9d).

A very attractive *Guide to the Cathedral of the Most Blessed Sacrament* (Detroit) has been issued by the Archdiocese of Detroit. It includes a brief history, the letter of Pope Pius XII on the occasion of the consecration and a detailed description of the exterior and interior of the cathedral.

The Marygrove Institute of Social Leadership, a Marygrove alumnae project, is now issuing a series of *Papers of Contemporary Significance*. Issued bi-monthly in the form of four-page leaflets, they cover such topics as woman, mental health, civil rights and contemporary religious art. The leaflets are available at 50 cents for a set of six (Detroit 21, Michigan).

The third in a set of editors' leaflets by Grace E. Langdon, associate professor of agricultural journalism at the University of Wisconsin, is now available from Miss Langdon at Room 115, Agricultural Hall, Madison, Wis. This latest title, *Do-It-Yourself Publications*, was co-authored with Mary Alice Turner and sells for 50 cents a copy.

Paperbacks

Thomas More, Robert W. Chamber's brilliant biography and tribute to the saint, is now available at \$1.95 in Ann Arbor Paperbacks. This is a series that is well worth keeping track of.

Hill and Wang, Inc. (104 Fifth Ave., New York 11) now have 23 titles available in Drama-books, their series of quality paperbacks. These titles range in price from 95 cents to \$1.75, but hard-cover editions are available for some of the titles at \$3.00 to \$3.95. The publishers offer a library discount of 25 per cent.

Not a paperback but available at a reasonable price is the new Cambridge Pocket Shakespeare, being published under the general editorship of John Dover Wilson (Cambridge University Press). The *New Shakespeare* glossary, the best available, is printed at the end of each play. The first five titles are now off the press.

Children's Books

The third week in May will mark the twenty-second annual celebration of the Children's Spring Book Festival sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune. Planned to encourage the spring publication of books for young people, the

Festival gives nation-wide publicity to the three best children's books published in the spring and to the 12 honor books named by the judges.

Children's Book Week, traditionally the third week in November, will now be held on the first week in November, to avoid crowding the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. The dates for the 1958 Book Week have been officially announced as November 2-8. Because a number of orders for Book Week materials could not be filled on time this year, the Children's Book Council is setting October 15 as the deadline for receipt of orders for Book Week 1958.

Annuario Pontificio

The new edition of the *Annuario Pontificio* has been widely internationalized. All explanatory notes are now given in Italian, French, English, Portuguese, Spanish and German, and what is even more helpful, all proper names are given in the vernacular, instead of in their Italian translation. Munich will no longer be confused with Monaco, and New York will no longer refer readers to Nuova York. All reference librarians and catalogers will appreciate these changes.

Some German newspapers, however, have taken a different view. Indignant that place-names in the disputed Oder-Neiss territories are printed in the Polish and not in the German version, a few papers have interpreted this as evidence that the Holy See is anxious "to make concessions to Gomulka." The *Annuario* itself answers this charge for those who will read. As a note to the entry under Breslavia, the editor states: "The Holy See does not, as a rule, proceed to make changes in diocesan boundaries final until all questions of international law concerning the territory have been settled through negotiations and these negotiations have been fully recognized."

An added feature of this new edition of the *Annuario* is the fine thumb-indexing of the volume, which adds considerably to the ease of use of the volume. This title, which runs to more than 200 more pages than in the 1957 issue, is a mine of information (Vatican Press, \$5.00).

Papal Documents

The Newman Press has just issued an extremely valuable book which should certainly be

in every library, as well as in the personal collection of every priest. *The Catholic Priesthood According to the Teaching of the Church*, by Monsignor Pierre Veuillot, of the Secretariate of State of His Holiness, is a collection of papal documents from Pius X to Pius XII, admirably arranged, footnoted and indexed. Originally published in two volumes by Editions Fleurus of Paris under the title of *Notre Sacerdoce*, the work has been translated by three professors of St. Patrick's College at Maynooth and issued in one binding. A penetrating introduction by the author and a long preface by Archbishop Montini, then Pro-Secretary of State, add to the value of the book. An index to texts of Scripture and to the canons of the Code precede a chronological index of pontifical documents, the latter including documents referred to and quoted as well as those printed in full. Many of the texts are given in extract only, but the accompanying notes are of great value.

Books in the Making

Henri Daniel-Rops' *This is the Mass*, with photographs by Yousuf Karsh and an introduction by Bishop Fulton J. Sheen (Hawthorn, \$4.95) was translated by Alastair Guinan, who enriched the book with notes of comment. According to the *Publishers' Weekly* for March 3, 1958, the manufacturing of this book was a great triumph. In the "Books in the Making" column there is a good description of how the publisher worked to maintain the high quality set by the contributors.

Peter Smith

A great lacuna of recent years has been filled with the publication of the January, 1958 reprint list of Peter Smith (20 Railroad Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.). The catalog includes a number of the Doubleday Anchor Books that have been rebound in hard covers for library use. We hope this "bookman who knows books" will continue to issue his valuable lists.

Current Reference Books

Festivals of Western Europe, by Dorothy Gladys Spicer (Wilson, \$5.00), is a companion volume to the author's *Yearbook of English Festivals*, published in 1954. This volume, which includes a "Table of Easter dates and festivals dependent upon Easter up to 1988," as well as

an index to festivals by country, will be of even more help than the earlier title.

The first supplement to *Living Musicians*, published in 1940, includes 150 biographies of musicians who have come into prominence since the publication of the basic volume (Wilson, \$4.00). Supplementary information is also supplied for about half of the biographies listed in the 1940 publication.

Still maintaining the reasonable price of \$3.00 each, the *Yearbook and Guide to Southern Africa* and the *Yearbook and Guide to East Africa* (Wilson, 1958) contain information not available elsewhere in English.

Two R's

Rapid Reading for the Physician, a series of articles reprinted from *Modern Medicine*, is an attractive booklet available on request from *Modern Medicine* (84 South Tenth St., Minneapolis 3, Minn.).

The Handwriting Foundation (1426 G St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.) has available free, in limited quantities, a brochure on *Handwriting*, a guide to aid in the development of more legible handwriting. A more extensive guide, *Better Handwriting* by Paul V. West (Barnes & Noble, \$1.00), shows the reader how to analyze and improve his own penmanship. The format of this booklet is especially attractive.

Another publication of Barnes & Noble, also in attractive format, is James D. Weinland's *How to Improve Your Memory* (\$1.00).

Health or Illness

Mental Health, edited by Gladys Engel Lang (Reference Shelf, vol. 30, no. 1; Wilson, \$2.00) includes Father Wagner's *Mental Health in a Mad World* (Bruce) in the bibliography of books and one article from *America* in the periodical list.

Deafness, Mutism and Mental Deficiency in Children, by Louis Minski (Philosophical Library, \$3.75), stresses the difference between children who are really mental defectives and for whom nothing can be done, and children who are only deaf or who have no speech and yet are not deaf.

Atoms for Peace

Philosophical Library is issuing a new *Atoms*

for Peace Series under the general editorship of D. Wragge Morley. The first three volumes cover *Atomic Energy in Agriculture*, *Atomic Energy in Medicine* and *Economics of Atomic Energy* (\$6.00 each).

Lay Apostolate

Side by side with the official material released by the Second World Congress of the Lay Apostolate, there are numerous works being published which can well be used as background references for study groups and interested individuals. One of these, *Only Through These Hands*, by the Most Reverend Pierre-Marie Theas, Bishop of Tarbes and Lourdes (Pio Decimo Press, St. Louis 15, Mo., 50 cents), has been ably translated by Geraldine Carrigan. This treatise on the office of the bishop in the Catholic Church was written primarily for the apostolic laity, "the great hope of the Church."

The *World Crisis and the Catholic* (Sheed), written to commemorate the Second World Congress for the Lay Apostolate held in Rome in 1957, is a joint study of the Lay Apostolate by 20 Catholic lay people from every race and every

vocation who have made contributions in their respective fields.

My Last Book, by the late Reverend James M. Gillis, C.S.P., was published by Kenedy on March 14, the first anniversary of the author's death. A Catholic statement of the issues and values in the controversial problem of censorship is available in *Catholic Viewpoint on Censorship*, by Harold Gardiner, S.J., Literary Editor of *America*. This is the second of the Catholic Viewpoint Series, edited by John J. Delaney, to be published by Doubleday under the imprint of Hanover House.

Biographies

Special note should be made of the latest title in the series of pictorial biographies being issued by Henry Regnery Company. *St. Dominic*, by Leonard von Matt and Marie-Humbert Vicaire, O.P., is truly a work of art, as well as a very readable translation by Gerard Meath, O.P., of a biography that has appeared in French, Italian, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese editions (\$7.00).

(Continued on page 483)

Basic Spanish Bibliography

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BY SISTER EDWARD, S.C.L.

Associate Librarian
Saint Mary College
Xavier, Kansas

Scene: Room 315, Motherhouse, Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Xavier, Kansas.

Time: 10 p.m. March 2, 1958. Deadline for copy for last issue of Volume 29 of the CLW.

Both the "news" and the news editor exhausted! Newsletters or programs from *only* five Units received since copy for April issue submitted a little less than a month ago. At least, these five represent the East, the Midwest and the West.

Now to the task of producing a sparkling, entertaining and informative *last* column!

At best, all that the printed programs give are names of speakers and titles of speeches. Interesting? To whom? The speakers? What the readers of this column would like to know, I hope, is what was said.

Oh, here's a report on a November meeting! News? In May?

And here we find: "Plans for Next Meeting." "The general speaker will be—" But when? Where? What?

And then I read, "Not too much news is published about this Section, which does things in its own quiet way." Helpful, isn't it?

In a January newsletter is the announcement of a spring meeting scheduled for March 22 and this enlightening information: "Registration will begin at one o'clock. ——— will address the group. He will speak on Book Selection and is interested in knowing what particular phase the members will be most anxious to discuss." Isn't that exciting "news" to appear in a May issue! But that is the extent of my information at the time that the copy is due.

Or this: "——— has once again arranged a very interesting and beneficial session for the

———— to be held at the ——— School, Friday, February 7, at 1 p.m."

What is a poor *news* editor to do? Anybody want my job? For free!

Who's to blame if certain Units are not represented in this column? Who's responsible if the column is not newsy, "meaty" and scintillating? Repeated has been the request that reports be sent to the editor of the "CLA News and Views." Here's wishing the editor of next year's column the best of cooperation and success!

But NEWS there is! . . .

Surely, many libraries besides Saint Mary at Xavier had exhibits honoring the centennial of Our Lady's Apparition at Lourdes. Besides some of the earliest and many of the latest books on Lourdes, Saint Mary's exhibit featured articles in periodicals from 1870 to 1894. In volume 11 of the *Catholic World*, September, 1870, appeared Henri Lasserre's "Our Lady of Lourdes," which was continued in the next issue, totaling 34 pages. Lasserre's writings have been corrected by more recent books on the subject, but he is called "The Historian of Lourdes," and his books have been more widely read than any others. The original of this work was published in 1896 during the lifetime of Bernadette.

Lasserre's *Miraculous Episodes of Lourdes*, translated by M. E. Martin (London, 1884), was reviewed in *Month*, January, 1885. All of Lasserre's works are now out of print.

Secular magazines printing early stories of Lourdes include *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, September, 1880, and *Century Magazine*, March, 1894.

Authors and Press Month . . .

Authors like to talk about their art and experiences. At the annual conferences of the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Unit, February 16, at the Bishop Conaty Memorial High School, Los Angeles, Miss Marie Cecelia Buehrle, author of *Rafael*, Cardinal Merry del Val, and Dr. David Greenwood, author of *St. Augustine*, both gave side lights on the writing of Catholic books.

Librarians and librarianship were discussed by both the High School Libraries Section and the Elementary School Libraries Section.

At the eleventh annual Catholic Authors Luncheon and Autograph Party of the PHILADELPHIA AREA Unit, February 15, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, three authors spoke and autographed their books: Monsignor John S. Kennedy, Anne Fremantle and Dr. O. A. Battista.

Group meetings were held in the morning. Winners of the Catholic Book Week Poster Contest, sponsored by the Catholic Literature Group, were announced and prizes awarded.

The Pennsylvania-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, was the scene of the first Catholic Press Month Luncheon of the WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA Unit, Saturday, February 8. Dr. Thomas Dooley, author of *Deliver Us From All Evil*, was guest speaker.

Also sponsored by the Catholic Press Month Committee under the chairmanship of Miss Catherine Butler, Carnegie Library of Homestead, was the distribution of 500 Book Week Kits to the Catholic schools of the Western Pennsylvania region.

Sharing attention with Catholic Book Week in the MIDWEST Unit Newsletter on the eve of Catholic Press Month were Bible Week, the Lourdes Centennial and the Books for Foreign Missions Crusade. Forms to be returned to the five state chairmen requested such information as the total number of exhibits, programs, contests and classroom activities during Bible Week and the total number of subscriptions to Catholic newspapers and Catholic magazines secured, as well as Catholic Book Week activities.

Reading, science and mock-ups . . .

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A distinguished man of science, the author, as a youngster in Vienna, had aspired to the priesthood. A fateful meeting with Sigmund Freud, however, marked the beginning of his career as physician and psychiatrist. Now, as he nears 80, a long-time opponent of the Freudian school, Dr. von Urban returns to God and spiritualism. This is the exciting, objective account of his conversion and the incidents that led him to believe in a Supreme Being. **\$5.00**

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VANIA Unit met at Carnegie Library, Oakland, March 15. Mrs. Louise Jackson, of the Termon Avenue Home for Children, spoke on "Therapeutic Aspects of Reading." Mrs. Jackson assumed the role of mother, as well as of social worker.

Sister Maria, O.S.F., Sacred Heart School, Emsworth, moderated her eighth-grade panelists, discussing references books they had found valuable. Mr. Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Library, also addressed the group.

"Lifetime Reading Habits" was the theme of the 23rd annual conference of the GREATER ST. LOUIS Unit, February 15, at the Mercy High School, University City. The Very Reverend Columba Cory-Elmes, O.S.B., Prior, St. Louis Priory School, spoke on "American versus European Education" for the College Libraries Round-Table. Brother Fred Weisbruch, S.M., St. Mary's High School, told high school librarians how to encourage future scientists through reading.

During the afternoon session, Dr. Theodore A. Ashford, professor of chemistry, St. Louis University and organizer of Science Teachers' Institutes, gave an address on "Science Illiteracy in Our Society."

Student Library Guild members were guests of the Unit at Dr. Ashland's lecture. Previously they had witnessed a movie and mock-ups on continental air defense's radar and jet interceptors, sponsored by the Turkey Hill Interceptor Squadron Commander, Major John W. Gootee.

Ending on a pleasant note . . .

All of CLA offers CONGRATULATIONS to:

Sister Mary Reparatrice, S.M., national chairman, Catholic Book Week. Superb! Who could resist the enthusiasm of her *Catholic Book Week Bulletins*, her powerful foresight and planning, her tremendous wealth of ideas!

Sister Mary Canisius, S.C.N., founder and director of Nazareth College Library School, Louisville, who received a citation at the University of Kentucky Centenary Celebration of Foundation Day, as one of the founders and promoters of library service.

Sister M. Frederic, S.S.J., of the Western New York Catholic Librarians Conference, who was recipient of the first Bishop Gibbons Award,

presented at the Diocesan Teachers Institute, for "Outstanding Service in the Field of Education."

Sister Marie Inez, C.S.J., librarian of the College of St. Catherine and writer of *CLW's* "Books in the Parish," who was awarded this year's Butler Scholarship for summer study abroad. Sister will leave early in June for studies in European libraries.

Father Juniper B. Carol, O.F.M., who is the 1957 winner of the Marion Library Medal for his book, *Fundamentals of Mariology*, presented at the ninth convention of the Mariological Society of America in Dayton in January.

And T H A N K S to all who sent in news in any form and to all who patiently read this column. The editor of *CULS*, winter issue, is sure to recognize some of these last items. May the patron saint of plagiarists—if there be such—pray for forgiveness for this editor!

God bless you all! May Our Lady of Lourdes gain for you many graces!

Book Talk . . .

(Continued from page 479)

Recent Publications

So many worthwhile titles have been issued within the past few months that they can only be mentioned briefly in this last pre-summer issue.

The first four books of the New Testament (\$3.00 each) with introductions and verse-by-verse commentary by Father C. C. Martindale, S.J., are now available in the series of Stonyhurst Scripture Manuals published by Newman Press. A volume on the Acts of the Apostles is also in preparation.

Romano Guardini's *The Lord's Prayer*, translated by Isabel McHugh (Pantheon, \$2.75), is a good companion book to the author's *Prayer in Action*. Herder announces publication of the *Summa of the Christian Life*, selections from the writings of Louis de Granada, O.P., translated by Jordan Aumann, O.P., (\$4.75). *Our Lady, Queen of the Religious Life*, by Louis Colin, C.S.S.R., (Newman Press, \$3.75) and *Eve and Mary*, by Peter Dehau, O.P., (Herder, \$3.95) make appropriate reading for the Lourdes year.

St. John Baptist de la Salle, by W. J. Battersby (Macmillan, \$6.50), is based upon earlier

studies of the saint by an author who is better known to his friends as Brother Clair. Certainly all educators should be acquainted with this saint, since Pius XII has named him patron of Catholic teachers and schools. *Philippine Duchesne*, by Louise Callan, R.S.C.J., is a contribution to the literature of American Church history, as well as a very readable account of a "frontier missionary of the Sacred Heart" (Newman, \$8.00).

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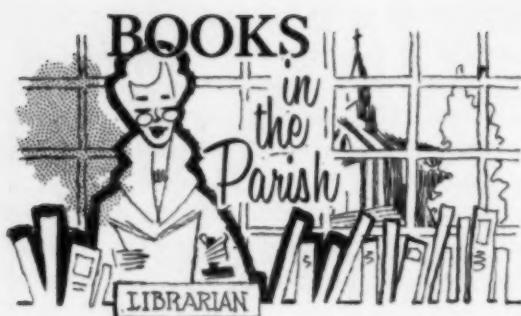
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BY

SISTER MARIE INEZ, C.S.J.

College of St. Catherine
St. Paul, Minnesota

The recent silver jubilee celebration of the St. Benet Library and Bookshop in Chicago recalled to my mind the words of Brother Aurelian Thomas, writing in *The Homiletic and Pastoral Review* in 1955. Describing the St. Benet Bookshop and Lending Library, he says, "It is not only a personality, it is also a personal philosophy; not only one copy of a book, but a lot of them; not a formal shop, but one equipped with corners, angles and quiet nooks; not a commercial enterprise, but a quiet, dignified home in which the pleasures that attract you may be brought home with you."

True, the parish library and the Catholic lending library are not identical, but their aims are similar and often their functions overlap, not intentionally but accidentally, in the persons whom they serve. Consequently, every parish librarian has the opportunity to vitalize the work he is doing. Brother Aurelian Thomas continues, "So in a Catholic Lending Library, the aim gives life to the project; the personality who strives to realize this aim serves as the perfect foil of this projected philosophy, often, indeed, becomes part and parcel of the idea, receiving much from its realization and giving himself to its personality."

Miss Nina Polcyn, director of the St. Benet Library, ably carries on this tradition which was begun by her predecessor. If you have the good fortune to be near and can visit the bookshop, you will be richer for the experience. If you cannot, the "St. Benet Booknotes," an occasional bulletin published by the bookshop, would bring you some of the wealth of Miss Polcyn's com-

ment on new books and the recent acquisitions of the best in modern religious art. The "Booknotes," I believe, may be had by a request to be put on the mailing list (300 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 4). The bulletin will also acquaint you with an excellent source for purchasing books for the parish library. It will be one answer to a question which we are frequently asked, "Where can I buy these books?"

A partial answer to—"What shall we buy!"—can be found in the new publication, *Catholic Book Merchandiser*. The first issue appeared in January and will be published bi-monthly (70 East 45th Street, New York 17, subscription \$3.00). The primary purpose of this publication is to serve the Catholic book trade. The publisher states it this way . . . "a forum in which the publishers and retailers can exchange information and ideas." The magazine will be informative, rather than evaluative. However, for one who has some experience in selecting and purchasing books, *The Catholic Merchandiser* would give him early information about new books which are coming from the press. In addition to the book announcements there will be feature articles in each issue and a continuing index of the new Catholic literature, furnished by the Catholic University of America Press. This latter service is probably an outgrowth of the "card service" inaugurated by Mr. Eugene Willging, director of libraries at the Catholic University.

One of the most basic publications and one of the greatest value to the parish librarian is the annual *Catholic Booklist*. The 1958 edition was released in the early spring. It can be purchased from the Catholic Library Association for \$1.00. Each year the librarian should check through this list for suitable titles. The list is reliably annotated by persons who are specialists in a subject and is carefully edited by Sister Mary Luella, O.P., of Rosary College.

A parish librarian who uses the *Catholic Booklist* each year as a measuring rod for her selections will soon find that she is able to judge new books more accurately. Checking through it, she will notice titles she may have missed. Since it is arranged by subject, she will thus be able to build a well-balanced collection of which any parish can be justly proud.

(Continued on page 486)

Talking Shop

BY RICHARD J. HURLEY

As this International Geophysical Year draws toward a close, we would like to send up our private Shopnik and say something about science books. As a rule, librarians know less about science titles than about the mysteries of Old Ogham. Their majors are in the humanities or social sciences. Oddly enough, library science is closely allied to the laboratory in its analytic requirements, for what else is the approach in administration, book selection, cataloging and reference? Unless a science teacher has been active in the school, the probability is that the science collection is notorious for its weakness. The Catholic school librarian suspects all science titles in or out of the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries*, and especially those which might harbor the mechanistic viewpoint in the origin of life and the evolution of men. We might note that invariably this is the "scientific" approach selected and that books by Catholics, who seem to have avoided any contact with science, are virtually nil. If we exclude all science texts with the materialistic or mechanistic theory, we will find ourselves handicapped for proper materials. On the other hand, we cannot endorse such "science." Using Father Gardiner's Tenet that the part does not invalidate the whole, we can leave such books on the open shelves. But in the minds of our readers must be the realization that the origin of life is divine and that man has a divine soul. Only occasionally is a supernatural viewpoint recognized; the sin is omission rather than commission. Oversimplification is another problem encountered. When Roy Gallant wrote his *Exploring the Universe*, we took him to task for using the customary interpretation of the Church's "persecution" of Galileo, with implications of anti-intellectualism and gross superstition. Having known the author as a friend for some years, I was convinced that he was not anti-Catholic and was probably unaware of another valid viewpoint, plus the necessity of saying much within space limitations. Should we ban his book because of this single unfortunate element? My answer is NO.

If we can find another book as informative as

this and with an acceptable Galileo, then we would prefer it. A real contribution can be made to improving the science collections in our schools by issuing an "approved" list in which the annotations would clearly note controversial elements. The sooner this is done the better, because the flood of science books increases, and there is continued abundance in prospect for the future. Scientism is another problem encountered; an article in the *Catholic World* some time ago considered it the dangerous element in science-fiction. We recognize that push-button science is not the answer to everything. However, we feel that the antagonism toward this new genre of fiction by so many women teachers is not scientism but its unusual nature. We tend to fear what we do not understand, and the fantasy of some science-fiction almost passes understanding. However, as I pointed out in an article in *Books on Trial* a few years ago, there is more to science-fiction than star-gazing. Again we need to recognize its contribution in bringing reluctant readers, especially boys, within our zone of influence and stimulating an interest in science among our youth. We would like to recommend also an approved list of science fiction, especially social science fiction.

Our science collection should adequately represent both the physical and natural sciences. It should have books for enrichment and observation. Format and date are especially important, although other criteria, such as those given by S. C. Chandler in *School Science and Mathematics* 57:593-4, November, 1957, are essential—good composition, logical organization, important subject, bibliographic features, authoritative and factual. The librarian should be aware of the scope of scientific subjects. A good book on astronomy would include information on the sun, moon, earth, stars, planets, comets, meteors, eclipses, telescopes, cosmology and enrichment as mythology. The scope of other subjects as meteorology, geology, plants, trees, insects, reptiles-amphibia, fish, birds and mammals can be found in my *Key to the Out-of-Doors* (H. W. Wilson). The librarian should be acquainted with important series and sets which are exclusively or partially science—the Real Books, Exploring and Wonderful Worlds of Garden City, First Books of Watts, True Books of Children's Press, Community of Living Things (5v.) and

Creative Science Series (4v.) of the Creative Educational Society, Popular Science (6v.) of P. F. Colliers and Book of Popular Science (10 v.) of Grolier Society. There are three fine pamphlet series: Scientific American Books, two sets of five titles each, at \$1.45 each or \$6 per set, from Scientific American, 415 Madison Ave., N.Y. 17; Science Library for elementary schools, 12v., from Webster Publishing Co., 1808 Washington Ave., St. Louis 3, at \$5.40 per set; Basic Science Education Series, from Row Peterson & Co., 104 S. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N.Y.—Unitext. Finally, there are four good lists available: *Books of the Traveling High School Science Library*, 3rd ed., 1957, American Assn. for Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C., 25 cents—200 annotated titles; *An Inexpensive Science Library* by the above, 1957, 10 cents—a list of paperbounds; *Bibliography of Reference Books For Elementary Science* by G. G. Mallinson and J. V. Buck, 1958 ed., 50 cents from National Science Teachers Assn., 1201 16th St. N.W., Washington 6—books copyrighted since 1950, and *Science Books For Children*, a Cornell Rural School Leaflet, September, 1957, 40 cents—Nature Study Office, Stone Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. As Glenn Blough, noted writer of nature books and professor of education, remarked the other day, "There are more good books for science than good teachers of science." Let it not be said that we as librarians are not good selectors of good science. It is both a challenge and an opportunity.

Books in the Parish . . .

(Continued from page 484)

Early in February a brief questionnaire was distributed to some of the parish librarians. We are certain that this did not reach every parish library. If you received a copy, we hope that you answered it and returned it; if you did not receive a copy, we would appreciate it if you would write to the Catholic Library Association and tell us about your library. The Association would like to have as accurate a record as it is possible to gather. "Generally speaking," our parish librarians do not "speak up." Let us hear from you. News that you send and questions that you ask will appear in this column. Let's get together—let's stick together.

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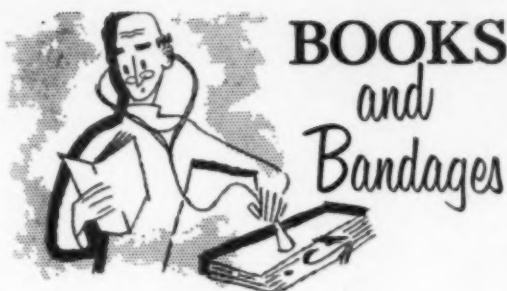
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5305 East Drive Baltimore 27, Md.



BY
MARY E. FEENEY

Hospital Library
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Penna.

Hospitals today have become to the patient what the general practitioner was a few generations ago. The one-man-medical jack-of-all-trades has, little by little, become the institutional medical expert-at-one-trade. If this shift from the general practice of medicine in the home to the health team in the hospital has created a dispassionate physician-patient relationship, and I doubt that it has, and thus revealed dangerous lacunae in the physician's armamentarium, it has done so in an effort to practice medicine more expertly, more effectively and more gently. The expert has, to be sure, often stopped saying softly, "This will only hurt a minute," because his very expertness has assured that it won't hurt at all; Surgery has, indeed, left our own kitchens, and it is not likely to return in an effort to find a familiar environment for the patient. It is more likely to try to take the strangeness out of the hospital. As proficient therapeutic performance becomes more and more a matter of routine, and physical agony an anachronism, attending psychological discomfort will be reduced to a minimum. In short, the modern hospital is here to stay.

The hospital library, a book bonus which developed out of the shift from Doc at the front door to the health team in the hospital is here to stay as well.

And hospital libraries, by and large, have tended to reflect the patterns of activity of their own particular institutions. Thus, hospital libraries are sometimes mainly nursing school libraries. This is the rule where a hospital operates a nursing school and has a non-resident medical staff. Teaching hospitals for medical schools tend

to produce strong medical libraries, as do research centers with full-time medical staffs. When a substantial patient population is in the hospital on a long-term basis, patient libraries grow strong, and often the library does a little bibliotherapy on the side. And then finally, bibliotherapy rises to the level of an auxiliary medical service in special hospitals—psychiatric, rehabilitation centers, etc. Any one hospital library becomes something of a case study in itself, but broadly speaking, each one falls into one of the three major categories—nursing, medical or patient.

Books and Bandages has, under its various editors in years past attempted to meet the needs of these three categories of hospital libraries with sometimes more and sometimes less success. But Hospital libraries, themselves are growing fast, and are coming into existence one right after another. The time is now upon us when, *Books and Bandages* will have to specialize in the interests of more expert coverage. There is just too much going on in all types of hospital library for one editor to cover.

For another year, therefore, *The Catholic Library World* is going to try to run *Books and Bandages* along lines which have become suitable to medicine itself.

Guest editors, specialists from nursing school libraries, medical libraries and patient libraries, will be invited to contribute columns through the year. These assignments, referrals, will be made directly during the summer, so that by October, *Books and Bandages*, itself, will have become a column which reflects a strong Hospital Library team.

We are hopeful that through this modeling of ourselves along lines long since laid down by the professions and people we serve, we shall achieve some measure of the order and success they now enjoy at this stage of their growth. We hope, too, that the column will hold fast to its warm-hearted concern for the people it attempts to reach.

Mary McNamara, Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, editor of this column for 1957-58 has asked to be excused from her editorship for one year because of poor health. Please remember her in your prayers.

From One Cataloger To Another

Current Catholic Foreign Titles

Since December, 1955, the Catholic University of America Library has prepared printed cards, available by subscription, for the best Catholic trade-book titles in the theological science, published abroad. During the first year of operation, cards were printed for 19 titles. During the second year of operation (December, 1956-November, 1957) cards were printed for 641 titles.

For these 641 titles the breakdown by language is as follows:

French:	174
German:	165
Italian:	204
Spanish:	42
Portuguese:	4
Dutch:	20
Swedish:	1
English:	5
Latin:	26

With but few exceptions (a dozen or so), these titles were acquired through the Farmington Plan. No Slavic titles are included in the above statistics, since the Slavic countries are not yet included in the Farmington Plan. England and Ireland are likewise not included since presumably titles from these countries are already acquired by American libraries. The five English titles received were sent from Rome and from Australia. The Latin titles came mostly from Rome; some from Belgium, France, Germany and Spain.

According to classification (Lynn-Library of Congress) the breakdown for the 641 titles is as follows:

B-BJ	8
BM	3
BP	1
BQ	49
BR	2
BS	40
BQT	280

BQV	25
BQX	198
C	2
D	6
F	1
H	12
J	1
L	4
N	2
P	4
R	1
Z	2

For those not using or not acquainted with the Lynn classification schedules, it could be mentioned that BQ is Christian writers; BS is Bible; BQT is theology (apologetics, dogma, moral, ascetical and mystical, pastoral, and liturgy); BQV is canon law; BQX is church history including religious orders). All of the 641 titles, no matter where classified, have theological implications. The above distribution shows how the titles were classified at the Catholic University of America.

The 641 titles for which printed cards were supplied represent a selection from approximately 900 Farmington titles received. It will be remembered that the Farmington Plan is a cooperative agreement among some 60 American libraries, whereby these libraries promptly acquire current foreign titles of possible reference or research value, thus fulfilling the assurance that at least one copy of such useful items is owned and made available through inter-library loan by some library in this country. Each participating library is assigned to a specific area. The Catholic University of America has assumed responsibility for the Catholic theological sciences, for canon law and for Catholic church history. The foreign dealers determine the selection by subject matter, not by author. A book by a non-Catholic scholar about the Council of Trent, for example, will be sent to the Catholic University of America. A book by a Catholic scholar about Martin Luther would, however, not be sent to the Catholic University of America, but to some other participating library, according to the Farmington Plan. Monographs published in series are not included in the Farmington Plan, since presumably such titles are already covered through standing subscriptions by some American libraries.

Current Catholic Doctoral Dissertations

Since August, 1956, the Catholic University of America Library has also prepared cards, available by subscription, for all published Catholic doctoral dissertations in the areas indicated below. To qualify, a dissertation must be Catholic in subject matter and prepared at a Catholic university. During the first year of operation (August, 1956-July, 1957), cards were printed for 191 theses or dissertations, of which 136 were received from foreign universities (Europe and South America); 55 are American productions (Catholic University of America, Mundelein, Chicago Dominicans, and Ottawa).

The distribution by subject for the 191 theses is as follows:

- Theology: 83
- Canon law: 33
- Church history: 11
- Philosophy: 64

Some librarians will be quick to notice the greater number of philosophical titles in the dissertation list, as compared with the trade-book list (B-BJ). This is because, according to the Farmington Plan, the Catholic University is not the recipient of titles in philosophy.

For both the trade-book series and the dissertation series, the cards are prepared with the utmost care as to descriptive cataloging, main entry and subject headings. In the main entry Catholic usage is followed for Biblical books, liturgical books, names of saints and names of members of religious orders. For subject headings specific and direct Catholic entries are chosen. Since 40 per cent of the trade-book titles and 50 per cent of the dissertations are by or about members of religious orders, it stands to reason that the entry for such names should receive the consideration they deserve. Actually, their correct and full names are easily established, since the information is usually available without search, being given on the title page of the book or within the book. The form used thus corresponds to title-page form and to international usage.

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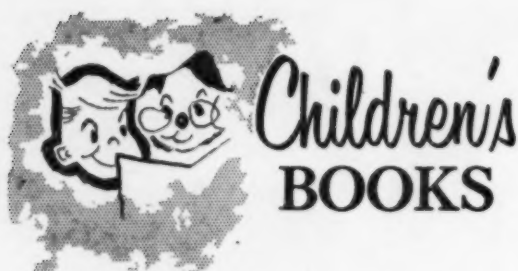
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BY MIRIAM A. WESSEL

Chief, Main Library Children's Room
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BUFF, Mary and Conrad. *Elf Owl*. 72 p. 58-14628. Viking. \$2.75.

From their nest in a giant Saguaro cactus the elf owl and his mate watch the changing life of the desert throughout the seasons. A distinguished book which pictures in detail the plant and animal life of the desert. Age 7-9.

CALDER, Ritchie. *Wonderful World of Medicine*. Unpaged. 58-5348. Garden City. \$3.45.

This is a brief introductory survey of medicine which covers it from its beginnings to the World Health Organization of today, and as such touches only the highlights. Of little use as reference, with no index and topical arrangement, this is of interest for browsing for the interested reader. The excellent illustration in color are valuable. Age 10-up.

EAGER, Edward. *The Time Garden*; illus. by N. M. Bodecker. 188 p. 58-5707. Harcourt. \$3.00.

A delightful fantasy in which Ann and Roger and their cousins, Eliza and Jack spend a summer vacation in a historic old house near Boston. The adjoining garden has a bed of magic thyme, with a strange frog guarding it, known as Natterjack. He shares his knowledge with the children and as a result, they find themselves transported into different countries and into various periods of history. Told with much humorous play upon words and characters, this is one of the best of the author's stories of magic. Age 9-12.

ETS, Marie H. *Cow's Party*. 32 p. Viking. \$2.50.

A picture book in pastel colors that describes a birthday party held in honor of the cow and which is very successful until the guests discover that the only refreshments were grass, so they all departed in disappointment except the horse, goat and lamb, who en-

joyed the food provided so much that they stayed all summer long. Age 3-6.

HEAGNEY, H. J. *Chaplain in Gray, Abram Ryan, Poet-Priest of the Confederacy*; illus. by Robert Henneberger. 190 p. 58-7153. Kennedy. \$2.50.

The first biography of the young priest who left his home in the North to serve as chaplain in the Confederate forces. His experiences brought him in contact with Northern as well as Southern soldiers and he ministered to all. At the end of the war he became actively interested in Reconstruction and did all that he could to further it. Much of his poetry is written about the men who died in the war. The writing lacks spirit and the field of interest may be limited. Age 12-up.

HOKE, Helen. *The First Book of Tropical Mammals*; pictures by Helene Carter. 62 p. 58-5165. Watts. \$1.95.

Twenty-nine animals of the tropics are described in simple readable text. The illustrations are exceptionally good, accurate and decorative. Index. Age 9-11.

KYLE, Elizabeth. *Queen of Scots; the story of Mary Stuart*. 88 p. Nelson. \$2.95.

KYLE, Elizabeth. *Maid of Orleans*. 88 p. Nelson. \$2.95.

The subjects of these two biographies are difficult to adapt to the understanding of the age of the children for which they were written, especially in the case of Mary Stuart. Both biographies have been highly romanticized, which gives the reader little idea, either of the characters involved or the times in which they lived. Age 9-11.

LEAF, Munro. *Manners Can Be Fun*; revised edition. 57 p. 58-5611. Lippincott. \$2.25.

This ever popular book of manners for the very young has been completely redesigned and several new chapters added—Television Watching Manners, Car Manners, and, Being Left Alone Manners. The cartoon drawings are childlike and are effective in conveying the simple text. Age 3-8.

LATHAM, Jean L. *On Stage, Mr. Jefferson*; illus. by Edward Shenton. 266 p. 58-5296. Harper. \$2.95.

Joseph Jefferson came from a famous acting family so when he chose it for his profession he realized the struggles and obstacles that would be involved. He did surmount them and today is known as the dean of the American stage. This is more than a biography of an interesting personality, it is a picture of the America of the period written in a lively style with humor and romance intermingled. Age 11-up.

MARKUN, Patricia M. *The First Book of the Panama Canal*; pictures by Lili Rethi. 59 p. 58-5814. Watts. \$1.95.

An excellent introduction to the Panama Canal—its history, engineering and economic importance. The operation is described by means of one ship's progress through the canal, accompanied by clear step-by-step drawings and diagrams. It contains a brief but adequate index and a list of statistics about the canal. Age 9-12.

MERTEN, George. *The Hand Puppets*. 131 p. 57-12752. Nelson.

An excellently illustrated book which gives clear directions for the making of puppets of various types, hand, rod, sock, finger, and shadow. It includes three plays as well as a list of important puppet collections in the United States. Age 10-up.

ORR, John B. *Wonderful World of Food*; illus. by various artists. 69 p. 58-5309. Garden City. \$3.45.

A brief and simple history of food which shows how man's quest for it has been one of the great motives for exploration from earliest days to the present. It also discusses the food provided by plants, how science has improved the quality and quantity of food, storage and distribution. The general superficial character of treatment plus the lack of an index will limit the reference use but it is an interesting "browsing" book and the excellent illustrations are valuable. Age 10-12.

SCHOFIELD, William. *Sidewalk Statesman: Alfred E. Smith*; illus. by Douglas Gorsline. 191 p. 58-5666. Kenedy. \$2.50.

A readable biography of the boy who rose from New York's Lower East Side to governor of the state and later to nominee for president of the United States. His personal and political integrity were unquestioned but his political affiliations with Tammany Hall were to prove harmful to him in his fight for the presidency. The one factor, generally conceded to have cost him the office, was his Catholic faith. A fair picture of Al Smith and his times for boys and girls. Age 11-14.

SEVREY, O. Irene. *First Book of the Earth*; illus. by Mildred Waltrip. 62 p. 58-5166. Watts. \$1.95.

Concise information about the formation of rocks, mountains, seas, etc. as well as theories about formations of solar systems. Clear accurate explanation of physical phenomena, attractively illustrated. Adequate index. Age 8-10.

SHIPPEN, Katherine B. *This Union Cause; the growth of organized labor in America*. 180 p. 57-9256. Harper. \$2.50.

The history of organized labor from the early colonial craft societies to the present-day highly organized labor unions. A clear account of the basic concepts of

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Runner-Up, the Caldecott Medal:
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by DON FREEMAN

A pigeon named Sid lived happily with his bride in the loop of a huge letter B in an electric sign—until disaster struck. All ends perfectly in this story with beautiful pictures of San Francisco as seen through a pigeon's eyes. Ages 5 to 8 \$3.00

Runner-Up, Newbery Medal:
THE GREAT WHEEL

Written and Illustrated
by ROBERT LAWSON

Conn, a lad from Ireland, helps build the first Ferris wheel in Chicago. It is here that he again meets Trudy, whom he had known on shipboard and could never forget. Detailed drawings perfectly complement the text. *High School Age* \$3.00

**A HISTORY OF THE NEWBERY
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unionism, together with the story of the men and ideas that advanced the entire cause and helped to develop the unions of today. Written in the author's well-known vivid, dynamic style. Age 11-up.

STEELE, William O. *The Perilous Road*; illus. by Paul Galdone. 191 p. 58-6820. Harcourt. \$2.95.

Chris hated the Union troops because of the looting they had done on his home ground and he could not understand his elder brother's joining the Union army or his parents' unwillingness to take sides in the Civil War. His own partisan feeling for the South led him to action which could have caused his brother's death. Only when he searched for his brother in the supply train which he thought he had doomed, did Chris learn that humanism can be on either side and that war itself is the terrible destructive force. Written with a strong feeling for human values. One of the best stories we have about the War Between the States. Age 11-up.

TARRY, Ellen. *Katharine Drexel, friend of the neglected*; illus. by Donald Bolognese. (Vision Book.) 190 p. 58-5456. Farrar, Straus, Cudahy. \$1.95.

The story of a daughter of a wealthy Philadelphia family who dedicated her life and fortune to the service of the oppressed Indians and negroes of this country.

She founded the missionary order of THE SISTERS OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT. The writing is not distinguished and one could have wished that more space be devoted to the religious life of Katharine Drexel and less to the early descriptions of luxurious life here and abroad, but the subject is of sufficient interest that this book may fill a real need. Age 11-up.

THOMPSON, Blanche J. *St. Elizabeth's Three Crowns*; illus. by Lili Rethi. (Vision Book.) 189 p. 58-5113. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy. \$1.95.

The story of St. Elizabeth of Hungary who was taken as a very young child to be reared as the future wife of Louis IX, Landgrave of Thuringia. Her deep religious conviction, as well as her charity to the poor marked her out in a court that was not distinguished for religious fervor, and her life was made more difficult after the death of her husband, when her political authority was challenged and her property and children taken from her. The author has consulted the available sources, but so much legend has become interwoven with fact that it is not always possible to distinguish between the two. As a result, the narrative is sometimes complicated and not too consecutive, and the character of Elizabeth herself is not always consistent. As a picture of medieval life, however, as well as that of a well-loved saint, it is worthwhile and will be useful. Age 11-up.

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BOOKS for Young People



BY

SISTER B. BERNICE, F.S.P.A.
English Teacher, Marycliff High School
Spokane, Washington

BARRETT, Anne. *Songberd's Grove*; illus. by N. M. Bodecker. 247 p. 57-12852. Bobbs Merrill. \$3.

Written by the author of *The Journey of Johnny Rew*, this picture of contemporary London is told through the story of a 12-year-old boy who moves into Number 7 Songberd Grove with his parents. The buildings are shabby and the housing shortage acute. Songberd Grove is a short street where fine old houses have been subdivided into many small flats.

Martin's parents try to improve the dinginess by painting the front door red, which starts off a series of unpleasant incidents known as the "Battle of the Front Door." Junior-high school students will get a picture of the problems in post-war English life, and a good story as well.

BENSON, Mildred W. *Dangerous Deadline*. 209 p. 57-11670. Dodd. \$2.75.

Young people interested in journalism as a profession will find this book helpful. When 19-year-old Dick Rowland tried to realize his dream of being a newspaper reporter, he found all doors closed against him, not only because of his lack of experience, but also because of an unfortunate reputation earned by his father, a former newspaperman who, unfortunately, had accepted a bribe from a crime syndicate.

Help came to him through a suggestion by a city editor to try free-lance writing. Although the success seems a bit too easy, the book does give a good picture of the qualifications necessary for a writer, the physical and moral dangers involved, and the relentless work demanded in tracing down news.

Dangerous Deadline, written by a reporter, won the Dodd Mead prize competition. Because of its rapid pace it will appeal to boys and girls.

BROWN, Vinson. *How to Understand Animal Talk*; illus. by William D. Berry. 205 p. 57-8037. Little Brown. \$3.

The author of *How to Make a Home Nature Museum* has written another book which promises to be as popular as the first with families and classrooms. Everyone knows that many animals can communicate feelings and wishes in quite a direct method to man.

The author explains the methods used by mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and insects commonly found in the United States and Canada. Methods are suggested on how to sharpen your own sense in order to interpret what animals are saying. Forty-nine illustrations and a jacket by Don Greame Kelly are of assistance, too. Explanations are given on how to make inside and outside zoos and how to care for fish, reptiles and other animals.

CRANE, Florence. *Gypsy Secret*. 248 p. 57-6468. Random. \$2.95.

The author has either had first-hand knowledge or has done careful research which has helped her to draw a sensitive picture of the little-known Romany gypsies. Sixteen-year-old Randy Alvarez comes to live with the Lake family, who are strangers to her.

The move was made in a fulfillment of a promise made by Randy's mother to her father before her death. In time Randy comes to love the Lakes, and though the ending seems a bit contrived, it is a satisfying one when Randy discovers that the couple are really her grandparents.

DIRKSEN, Joan. *I'll Find My Love*. 190 p. 57-11277. Messner. \$2.95.

In a well-written, better-than-average college romance, the story of Till, a sensitive but intelligent girl, is told. Although she is confused for a time, and loses her sense of humor and fair play, she eventually sets her values straight. The book may be valuable for confused girls in the ninth and tenth grades. Good dialog, humor and real situations mark the book.

FLOETHE, Louise. *A Year to Remember*. 252 p. 57-11654. Lothrop. \$2.75.

Eloise Leonard is an American girl, spending a year at a strict girls' school in Switzerland. Under the direction of a relentless Mademoiselle, she becomes a better student, gains maturity, wisdom and a boy friend. The author has delightful sense of humor, respect for the feelings of her characters, and a deep understanding of the hearts of young people. All of these make this a worthwhile book in a school library.

FAULKNER, Nancy. *Undecided Heart*. 207 p. 57-11654. Doubleday. \$2.75. *Sword of the Winds*; illus. by C. Walter Hodges. Doubleday. 213 p.

Though the first story is not written in an unusual style, it is acceptable as a piece of historical fiction. Drusilla

Anthony is torn between the confidence in a Tory father and her love for a Quaker, Peter Griffiths. More confusion is added by her highly respected brother's joining Washington's army. The story is centered around her divided loyalties, until finally she gives her allegiance to the cause of American freedom.

The second story, *Sword of the Winds*, is a well-told story of the sixteenth century England at the time of the Spanish Armada. It is an account of young Davey Nancarron, who lives in a village in Cornwall while his father is away to sea. He dreams of the day when someone will come to the country to take the place of King Arthur as a leader of the English in a new time of crisis. It never occurs to him that he might be that leader. The book will serve as an effective background for better understanding of Chesterton's *Lepanto*.

MANTON, Jo. *A Portrait of Bach*; illus. by

Faith Jacques. 176 p. 57-11724. Abelard. \$4. The author of the *Story of Albert Schweitzer* brings to life the account of an outstanding musician. With perception and marked narrative skill the author writes of music created by Bach and develops a complete picture of this genius in his role of husband and father, as well as in his field of the musician and composer. Considerable attention to his compositions is given, which makes this volume especially valuable in young people's biographies of composers.

BEHTA, Ved Parash. *Face to Face: An Autobiography* by Ved Behta. 379 p. 57-9323. Little Brown. \$4.50.

Courage, humility, gratitude and aspiration are qualities which make this story of a blind Hindu born into one of the middle-class castes of India so remarkable. He is faced with the hopelessness of caning chairs or begging for the rest of his life, if he stays in his own country.

The unquenchable thirst for knowledge forces the young man into an undaunted search for knowledge. The poignant story tells of his determination to be independent; he finds his way to America where he hopes to accomplish his purpose. Things are not easy for him, but finally he is accepted in the State School for the Blind in Arkansas. From there he enters Pomona College in California. It is a many-faceted life-story revealing a happy family life, courage and humility and gratitude in achieving his goal.

He writes of his American experience without bitterness, but reveals what he likes and dislikes. At Pomona College he earned a scholarship so that he could continue his studies at Balliol College in England. His writing is brilliant, with a strong warmth which charms the reader.

PERSON, Tom. *The Rebellion of Ran Chat-ham*; decorations by Avery Johnson. 185 p. 57-10520. Longmans. \$2.75.

Though the plot shows few surprises, this story has an unpretentious and very natural dialog with which a

good picture is given of the South trying to throw off the old ways. Varying viewpoints are presented, even within families, which helps to give a rounded picture.

Fifteen-year-old Ran decided he was not going to attend school in the fall, even if he was forced to leave home to accomplish his purpose. When his father opposed him, he gathered his camping equipment and his hound pup, Bugler, and moved to a shack near big Swamp. He thought he would be able to live from the woods, picking berries and perhaps some cotton to help provide necessities.

However, Ran found endless difficulties and discomforts which finally convinced him that more education was necessary. The author has given an unusually good description of what Ran undergoes from the mosquitoes and oppressive August heat of the swamp.

PLACE, Marian (Templeton). *Gifford Pinchot, the Man Who Saved the Forests* (Dale-White-Pseud.). 192 p. 57-9747. Messner. \$2.95.

The Singing Boones. 285 p. 57-13721. Viking. \$2.75.

Career-minded boys who might be interested in forestry will enjoy this readable biography of Gifford Pinchot, which traces his experiences through the years of college to his position as chief of the Bureau of Forestry and foremost leader in the development of a long-range conservation program in America.

Attention is given to the ignorance, greed and corruption inherent in the progress of saving the forests, as Pinchot emerges as a hero who is dedicated to this mighty task. His devotion to public welfare will appeal strongly.

Earlier this year, this author brought out *The Singing Boones*. It is a warm family story and a good contribution to the Covered Wagon literature. The only conflict present is between man and the wilderness. The time is just after California Gold Rush. The Boones set out from Missouri for California. A slight love element is introduced when 16-year-old Eileen falls in love with the guide.

RAMA, RAU, Santha. *View to the Southeast*. 240 p. 57-8178. Harper. \$3.50.

The writer has given an informative, personalized view of customs and peoples in this account of her trip through the Southeast countries. The stories originally appeared in *Holiday* magazine.

The book can be read chapter by chapter, for each sketch is delightful, though a touch of anti-Americanism, and possibly a touch of Communism, may be detected in parts. Senior-high school students interested in world affairs may find the book worthwhile.

SUMMERS, James L. *Ring Around her Finger*. 256 p. 57-8073. Westminster. \$2.75.

The author has given here a realistic, non-glamorized picture of teen-age marriages and the heartaches which

all too often follow. The book is written from the boy's point of view. When Jack Wagner dropped college to marry Lucy Roberts, both of them expected marriage to be a perpetual honeymoon. After a struggle with financial difficulties and in-law problems, plus the arrival of a baby and work in a monotonous routine job, Jack realizes that both of them must make their own decisions and accept the responsibilities of married life.

TREVOR, Meriol. *The Other Side of the Moon*; drawing by Martin Thomas. 179 p. 57-10189. Sheed and Ward. \$3.

Here is a captivating space-fiction story with fine ethics. It might serve as a stepping stone to C. S. Lewis' *Perelandra* and *Out of the Silent Planet*. It is strongly marked with ideas drawn from Christian theology, philosophy and allegory. Scientific jargon is at a minimum. The author manages to tell a story of remarkable imagination and cosmic fantasy which will fascinate readers of all ages.

TUFTS, Anne. *Rails Along the Chesapeake*; illus. by Rus Anderson. 223 p. 57-11691. Holt. \$3.

Bud Warren's job, when he was sixteen-years-old, was to tend horses that dragged granite along the three-mile railroad to Boston. When he lost his job because of Zimri Jones, Brad ran away to Boston where he learned of a plot to destroy a railroad carriage on display in Faneuil Hall.

Finally Brad had a chance to work with Peter Cooper who built "Tom Thumb" and to see it on its trial run. From this experience he discovered his life work; so he set out for New York to get started, through the good influence of Peter Cooper.

Set against an 1830 background, this book will hold the attention of boys and girls. The dialog is especially good, and the story moves along rapidly. Rus Anderson's sketches add to the interest of the book.

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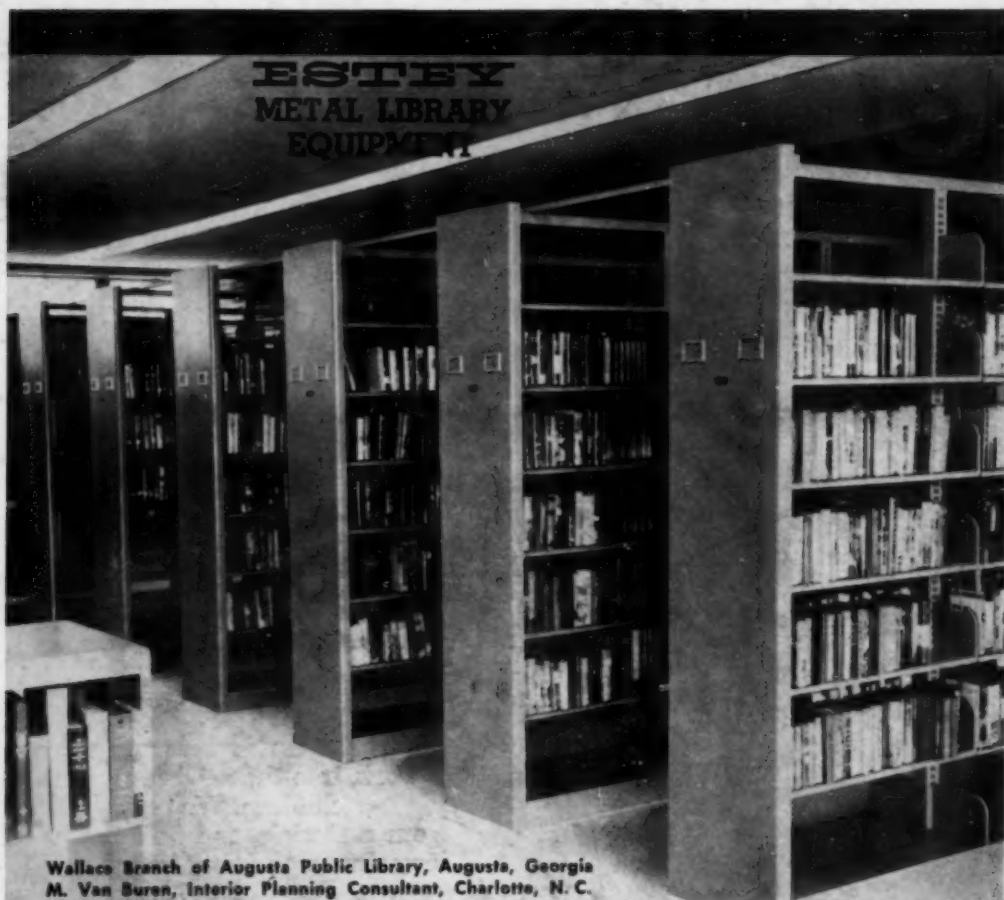


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